THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Saturday, the 22nd October 1927.

The House met at 11 o'clock, Mr. President (the hon. Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU Garu) in the chair.

PRESENT :

Marjoribanks, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. N. E.
Usman Sahib Bahadur, The hon. Khan Bahadur Muhammad.
Campbell, C.S.I., C.I.E., C.B.E., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. A. Y. G.
Macmichael C.S.I., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. N.
Subbarayan, The hon. Dr. P.
Ranganatha Mudaliyar, The hon. Mr. A.
Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N.
Abbas Ali Khan Bahadur.
Abdul Hye Sahib Bahadur, K.
Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur S. K.
Abdul Wahab Sahib Bahadur, Munshi.
Adinarayana Chettiyar, Mr. T.
Anjaneyulu, Mr. P.
Appavu Chettiyar, Mr. C. D.
Ari Gowder, Mr. H. B.
Arpudaswami Udayar, Mr. S.
Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.
Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu, Mr. P.
Bhanoji Rao, Mr. A. V.
Bheemayya, Mr. J.
Biswanath Das Mahasayo, Sriman.
Boag, I.C.S., Mr. G. T.
Chambers, Mr. G.
Congreve, Mr. C. R. T.
Cotterell, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. C. B.
Dorai Raja, Mr S. N.
Evans, C.S.I., I.C.S., Mr. F. B.
Foulkes, Mr. R.
Gangadhara Siva, Mr. M. V.
Gnanavaram Pillai, Mr. P. J.
Gopala Menon, Mr. C.
Govindaraja Mudaliyar, Mr. C. S.
Guruswami, Rao Sahib L. C.
Hall, O.B.E., I.C.S., Mr. J. F.
Hamid Khan Sahib Bahadur, Abdul.
Harisarvottama Rao, Mr. G.
Hearson, Mr. H. F. P.
John, Mr. V. Ch.
Kaleswara Rao, Mr. A.
Karant, Mr. K. R.
Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur, Muhammad.
Krishnan Nayar, Diwan Bahadur M.
Krishnaswami Nayakar, Mr. K. V.
Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri.
Kuppuswami, Mr. J.
Madhavan Nayar, Mr. K.
Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur.
Mallayya, Dr. B. S.
Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A.
Moidoo Sahib Bahadur, T. M.
Muniswami Nayudu, Rao Bahadur B.
Muniswami Pillai, Mr. V. I.
Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara, Mr.
Muttayya Mudaliyar, Mr. S.
Muthulakshmi Reddi, Dr. (MRS.).
Muthuranga Mudaliyar, Mr. C. N.
Nagan Gowda, Mr. R.
Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A.
Narayana Raju, Mr. D.
Narayana Rao, Mr. Mothay.
Narayanaswami Pillai, Mr. T. M.
Obi Reddi, Mr. C.
Tampoe, I.C.S., Mr. A. M. C.
Parasurama Rao Pantulu, Mr. A.
Parthasarathi Ayyangar, Mr. C. R.
Patro, *Kt.*, Rao Bahadur Sir A. P.
Premayya, Mr. G. R.
Raja of Panagal, K.C.I.E.
Rajan, Mr. P. T.
Ramachandra Reddi, Mr. B.
Ramanath Goenka, Mr.
Ramasomayajulu, Mr. C.
Ramjee Rao, Mr. V.
Ramaswami Ayyar, Mr. U.
Sahajanandam, Swami A. S.
Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr.
Sarabha Reddi, Mr. K.
Satyamurti, Mr. S.
Seturatnam Ayyar, Mr. M. R.
Shetty, Mr. A. B.
Siva Raj, Mr. N.
Slater, C.M.G., C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. S. H.
Smith, Mr. J. Mackenzie.
Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. R.
Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. T. C.
Srinivasan, Rao Sahib R.
Subrahmanya Moopanar, Mr. S.
Subrahmanya Pillai, Mr Chavadi K.
Swami, Mr. K. V. R.
Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur, Nattam Dubash Kadir Sahib.
Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Syed.
Thomas, Mr. Daniel.
Tulasiram, Mr. L. K.
Uppi Sahib Bahadur, K.

PRESENT—*cont.*

Venkatapathi Raju, Mr. P. C.
Venkatarama Ayyar, Mr. K. R
Venkatarama Sastri, C.I.E., Mr. T. R.
Venkataramana Ayyangar, Mr. C. V.
Venkatarangam Nayudu, Mr. C.
Venkiah, Mr. S.
Wood, Mr. C. E.
Zamindar of Gollapalli.
Zamindar of Mirzapuram.
Zamindar of Seithur.

I

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

[*Order made by the President of the Madras Legislative Council under Standing Order No.* 15.

1. Starred questions to be put at a meeting of the Council with their answers shall be printed and placed on the Council table an hour before the President takes his seat.

The President will call out the name of each interpellator in the order in which the names are printed, specify the serial number of his question and make a sufficient pause to give him or any other member a reasonable opportunity of rising in his place and putting a supplementary question. Supplementary questions must be put immediately after the principal questions to which they relate.

2. If a member responsible for a starred question happens to be absent when it is called, it will be open either to him or to any other member to put supplementary questions thereon after the other starred questions for the day have been answered, provided question-time is not thereby exceeded.

3. Questions, not starred, will not be called in Council, but they will be printed with their answers and placed on the table of the House along with the list of starred questions. Oral supplementary questions will not be allowed in regard to unstarred questions.]

STARRED QUESTIONS

Executive Council

The speech of Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar at Tanjore.

*808 *Q.*—Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether the attention of the Government of Madras has been drawn to a speech of Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar delivered at Tanjore in which he stated "the policy of divide and rule does not animate me and my Government of which Viscount Goschen is the chief"?

A.—The Government have seen a report of a speech of the hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar in a newspaper in which the passage quoted occurs.

Alleged interview of Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar.

*809 *Q.*—Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to an interview of Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar in which he stated that the "Members of the Justice Party who were members of the Cabinet during the past six years must be aware of the rights, prerogatives and constitutional limitations and self-imposed restrictions on His Excellency the Governor"; and

(*b*) what are the self-imposed restrictions which have been referred to in the interview?

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A.—(*a*) The Government have seen a report in the newspapers to that effect.

(*b*) Presumably reference is intended to section 52 (3) of the Government of India Act.

Alleged statement of the Law Member in "the Hindu" of the 16th July.

*810 Q.—Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the statement in the interview of the Law Member published in "the Hindu" of the 16th July "that after passing an ungrateful resolution attacking the Governor from whom several members of the Party had received many favours the people had been trying to wriggle out, etc."?

A.—The Government have seen the newspaper report referred to

Land Revenue

Report regarding the levy of penal assessment for raising seedlings for second crop outside the second crop area.

* 811 Q.—Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU: With reference to the answer to question No. 222, dated 26th August 1927, regarding the levy of penal assessment for raising seedlings for second crop outside the second crop area, will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the report called for has been received; and

(*b*) whether he will be pleased to place it on the table of the House?

A.—The report called for has not yet been received.

Assessment of kumki lands in South Kanara.

*812 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have come to any decision with regard to the subject of assessing kumki lands in South Kanara; and

(*b*) if so, whether they will now give the information sought for in my question No. 383 (*a* to *e*) of 18th March 1927?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The matter is still under consideration.

Minor Irrigation

Report about the collection of enhanced taxes for constructing an irrigation channel in the Tanjore taluk.

*813 Q.—Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR: With reference to the answer to question No. 137 answered on 24th August 1927 regarding the collection of enhanced taxes for constructing an irrigation channel in Tanjore taluk, will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether the report called for has been received, and if so, what the report is?

A.—A copy [a] of the report received from the Board of Revenue is placed on the table.

[a] Printed as Appendix I on page 507 infra.

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Public Service

Amendment of Return A annexed to G.O. No. 348, *Public, dated* 13*th April* 1926.

* 814 Q.—Mr. G. R. PREMAYYA: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government are aware that in the Return A annexed to G.O. No. 348, Public, dated 13th April 1926, it is noted for (*a*) and (*b*) of (ii) as "Rs. 100 and over and Rs. 35 and upwards but below Rs. 100"; and

(*b*) whether the Government will amend the said return by substituting the time-scale grades so that the return may be clear?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The suggestion will be considered; but the hon. Member will note that changes in the forms of these returns are calculated to destroy the value, for comparison purposes, of the previous returns.

Communal returns of appointments in all offices.

* 815 Q.—Mr. G. R. PREMAYYA: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the communal returns are called for once in a year;

(*b*) whether such returns have proved to be of any use; and

(*c*) whether the Government will be pleased to call for monthly returns of appointments made in all offices, like other monthly returns?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) This is a matter of opinion.

(*c*) The reference to "other monthly returns" is not understood. The Government are averse to multiplying returns of any kind.

Report of the Committee regarding the better working of the communal Government Orders.

* 816 Q.—Mr. G. R. PREMAYYA: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state with reference to the answer given on 23rd August 1927 to question No. 15—

(*a*) who are the members of the committee;

(*b*) what action the chairman has taken after he has received the abovesaid letter;

(*c*) when that committee was formed and whether it is working;

(*d*) when that committee's report will be published;

(*e*) what action the Government has taken to expedite the committee to send in its report; and

(*f*) whether the Government will be pleased to issue instructions to the chairman of the committee to send in the committee's report by the end of October without fail?

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A.—(a) The hon. Member is referred to G.Os. No. 733, Public, dated 3rd August 1925, and No. 902, Public, dated 18th September 1925, which were published. One of the members, M.R.Ry. A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu Garu, has since resigned.

(b) The Government have no information.

(c) The committee was formed on 3rd August 1925 and has not yet been dissolved.

(d) The Government have not yet received the committee's report.

(e) & (f) The committee are dealing with a very difficult question and the Government have no desire to hurry them or to fix a particular limit to their deliberations.

Survey and Settlement

Pensions or gratuities to temporary draftsmen.

* 817 Q.—Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that there are a large number of draftsmen in the Central Survey Office on temporary service; and, if so, how many;

(b) the longest period any of them have been kept as temporary;

(c) whether it is a fact that provision has been made in the Civil Service Regulations to give them pension or gratuity after 25 years' service;

(d) whether it is a fact that a few men recently retired after 25 years' service and whether they were not given any gratuity or pension;

(e) how many men are on 'temporary' service at present who have put in more than 20 years' service;

(f) whether it is a fact that these men have sent a memorial to Government; and

(g) what action Government propose to take thereon?

A.—(a) There are 150 temporary draftsmen (including computers).

(b) The Government have not the information.

(c) No.

(d) The Government know of two such cases.

(e) The number of temporary draftsmen who had put in twenty years' continuous service or more was 48 in February 1927.

(f) & (g) The Government have received copies of memorials from a few temporary draftsmen requesting that a time-scale of pay should be given to them instead of grade pay and that an appreciable number of them should be confirmed. No action was taken as they were only copies of memorials submitted through the Director of Survey and the Board of Revenue. The original memorials have not yet reached Government.

Forests

Report regarding the alleged death of Mr. B. Ponnayya, a forest ranger in Kurnool district.

* 818 Q.—Mr. D. Narayana Raju: Will the hon. the Home Member and the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any report regarding the death under suspicious circumstances of Mr. B. Ponnayya, a forest ranger in Kurnool district; and

(b) if so, whether it will be placed on the table of the House?

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A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given to question No. 795 asked by Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao.

Mr. D. Narayana Raju :—" In answer to question No. 795, it was stated that the suicide of the late Mr. Ponnayya was due to his suspension, 'on enquiry.' May I know, Sir, who conducted that enquiry ? "

The hon. the President :—" I am doubtful whether any supplemental questions can be put on the answers given already. The original question No. 795 was put yesterday or the day before in the House. It is only by a mistake that this question was not tacked on to that question."

Mr. D. Narayana Raju :—" I am only asking a supplemental question on the answer given for the present question, Sir."

The hon. the President :—" I do not think I can allow it."

Fuel supply for some villages in Kurnool.

* 819 Q.—Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao : With reference to the reply to my question No. 130 regarding supply of fuel for some villages in Kurnool district answered on 24th August 1927 that the Government had called for a report, will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to place the same on the table of the House ?

A.—Information asked for in Legislative Council question No. 130 is appended. [a]

Restrictions imposed on grazing in forests.

* 820 Q.—Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao : With reference to the reply to my question No. 374 regarding restrictions imposed on grazing in forests answered on 27th August 1927 that the Government had called for a report, will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to place the same on the table of the House ?

A.—The information asked for in the Legislative Council question No. 374 is appended.[b]

Alleged raids by Forest officers on private houses.

* 821 Q.—Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao : With reference to the reply to my question No. 128 regarding alleged raids by Forest officers on private houses answered on 24th August 1927 that the Government had called for a report, will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to place the same on the table of the House ?

A.—The information asked for in Legislative Council question No. 128 is appended.[c]

[a] Printed as Appendix II on pages 507-508 infra.

[b] Printed as Appendix III on page 509 infra. [c] Printed as Appendix IV on pages 509-510 infra.

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Disafforestation of forests in Kurnool district.

* 822 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO : With reference to the reply to my question No. 32 regarding the alleged memorial about the disafforestation of forests in Kurnool district, answered on 23rd August 1927, that the Government had called for a report, will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to place the report on the table of the House ?

A.—Information on the points asked for in Legislative Council question No. 32 is appended.[a]

Levy of grazing fees in the forests of Kurnool district.

* 823 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO : With reference to the reply to my question No. 166 (*b*) (ii) and (iii) and (*e*) regarding levy of grazing fees in the forests of Kurnool district that reports had been called for, will the hon. the Home Member be now pleased to lay those reports on the table of the House ?

A.—The information is appended.[b]

Forests handed over to Forest Panchayats in South Kanara.

* 824 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) what is the total extent of reserved forests in South Kanara ;

(*b*) how many of these forests have been handed over to panchayats under the Forest Village system and what is the total area of such forests ;

(*c*) whether these panchayats have worked satisfactorily ; and

(*d*) whether the Government have any objection to bring under panchayat management all the reserves up to a distance of one mile from the adjoining private holdings ?

A.—(*a*) The hon. Member's attention is invited to Form No. 26 appended to the Administration Report of the Forest department, Volume I.

(*b*) The hon. Member is referred to the statement given in answer to clause (*b*) of Legislative Council question No. 486 answered on 23rd March 1927. The actual area of these forests is not known.

(*c*) Yes.

(*d*) Yes.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" May I know, Sir, if the Government have any objection to bring under panchayat management all the reserves in South Kanara up to a distance of one mile from the adjoining private holdings ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" There are certain administrative difficulties, Sir."

[a] Printed as Appendix V on page 510 infra. [b] Printed as Appendix VI on pages 510-511 infra.

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Mr. K. R. Karant :—"May I ask, Sir, if as is stated in the answer there is objection to bring all the reserves mentioned in clause (*d*), whether in view of the fact that they have worked satisfactorily so far, the question of extending the panchayat system will be considered in the near future?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur :—"I shall have to examine the question, Sir."

Quantity of sandalwood exported to Europe or America.

*825 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. Swami : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) what the quantity of sandalwood is that is exported from this province to either Europe or America ; and

(*b*) the purpose for which sandalwood is used in the countries to which it is exported ?

A.—(*a*) Two hundred and forty-five tons were exported to America and Europe in 1925-26.

(*b*) Chiefly for making sandalwood oil.

Mr. K. V. R. Swami :—"In answer to clause (*a*) it is stated that sandalwood is taken to Europe and America for making sandalwood oil. May I ask the hon. the Minister for Development whether he could not try to have it done here?"

The hon the President :—"Supplemental questions are to be addressed to the Member to whom the original question is put. If the hon. Member wants to put any supplemental question based upon this question to any other Member of the Treasury Bench, he has to frame a separate question and give notice of it."

Jails

Persons sent to Andamans from the Madras Presidency.

*826 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. Swami : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of persons sent from this Province to Andamans up to the date for which information is available ;

(*b*) how many of them are convicts ;

(*c*) how many of them are males and how many females ;

(*d*) whether there are any above the age of 50 and below 10 ; if so, what is their number ;

(*e*) the number of deaths after arrival in the Island ;

(*f*) whether there were any non-Mappillas among the men ; if so, how many of them ; and

(*g*) whether Government will make a statement with regard to the present condition of the persons sent out to Andamans from this Province?

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A.—(*a*), (*b*), (*c*) & (*f*) The following statement gives the information in regard to the number of persons sent to the Andamans since 1922 :—

(1) Convicts—

(*a*) Mappilla deportees		1,277
(*b*) Mappilla volunteers under the Colonization Scheme.		334
(*c*) Non-Mappilla volunteers under the Colonization Scheme.		43
	Total ...	1,654

(2) Free men, women and children—

(*a*) Mappillas		1,424
(*b*) Non-Mappillas		186
	Total ...	1,610

(*d*) The Government have no information.

(*e*) The number of deaths after arrival in the Islands is 111 among convicts and 28 among free men, women and children.

(*g*) The present condition of the persons sent out from this Province is reported to be very good.

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" Does the hon. Member think that the mortality is too much considering that out of 3,200 people, 139 died ? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" It is asking for an opinion. To say 'whether the hon. Member thinks it is too much' amounts to asking for an opinion."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" Considering the heavy mortality among the people sent to the Andamans, will not the hon. the Home Member consider the question of bringing the people back ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I am very glad that this question has been asked, Sir. With regard to the convict population the death-rate in the Andamans is 13·30 per mille. With regard to the free population it is 14·28 per mille ; whereas the death-rate in Madras is 47·9 per mille, and in Malabar it is 27·7 per mille."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" May I know from the hon. the Home Member, Sir, the diseases from which these people died ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I suppose, Sir, they must have died of ordinary diseases, because there are mortality returns to show that the death-rate is not high "

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" May I know from the hon. the Home Member the diseases from which they died ? I do not want to know whether they were ordinary or extraordinary diseases."

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" In order to answer the question accurately and definitely, I should like to have notice of the question."

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Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan:—"It is stated in answer to clause (g) that the 'present condition of the persons sent out from this Province is reported to be very good'. I want to know, Sir, what the hon. Member means by that."

The hon. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur:—"Sir, we asked the Jail authorities to submit a report on the health conditions of the people there, and that was the report that we received from them."

Mr. K. V R. Swami:—"May I know from the hon. the Home Member the percentage of mortality in the Indian jails here?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur:—"In our jails, the mortality is about 12·51 per mille."

Diet to vegetarian and non-vegetarian prisoners.

* 827 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. Swami: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) the nature of the food that is given to non-vegetarian prisoners;
(b) whether it includes fish and mutton; and
(c) whether the food of Indian prisoners includes curd or buttermilk?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The hon. Member is referred to rule 347, Jail Manual.

Mr. K. V R. Swami:—"Will the hon. the Home Member kindly tell us whether curd or milk is given in jails?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur:—"I do not think, Sir, that they are generally given."

Mr K. V. R. Swami:—"Is it not a fact, Sir, that the Jail authorities accept the theory that preference should be given to the kind of diet that the convicts are used to?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur:—"Whatever may be the theory that they accept, we have to go upon the provisions of the Jail Manual and the rules framed under it."

Mr. K. V. R. Swami:—"Sir, may I know whether the hon. Member would attempt to change the rules so as to apply that theory in this case, just as it is applied in the case of European convicts?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur:—"I do not think it will be possible to do so; but still I shall consider the suggestion."

Labour

Labourers recruited from South Kanara for several plantations.

*828 Q.—Mr. J. A. Saldanha: With reference to my question No. 167, answered on 26th August 1927, will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) the number of labourers recruited in South Kanara and sent to the plantations in Malabar, Mysore and Coorg in the years 1924, 1925 and 1926 by the United Planters' Association of Southern India showing the various communities to which they belong; and

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(b) the number of labourers that have returned from the several plantations in the same years?

A.—The information is not available.

Action proposed to be taken by the Government on the recommendations of the Unemployment Committee.

*829 Q.—Mr. A. B. Shetty: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state what action is proposed to be taken with regard to the recommendations of the Unemployment Committee?

A.—The orders of the Government will be found in G.O. No. 2284, P. W. & L., dated 7th October 1927, which will be placed on the table as soon as it is received from the Press.

Mr. K. R. Karant:—"May I ask, Sir, whether this Unemployment Committee report has been published, and if not, why not?"

The hon. the President:—"It is stated in the answer that it will be published as soon as it is received from the Press."

Mr. K. R. Karant:—"That is the Government Order, Sir. I am asking why the report itself is not published and offered for sale."

The hon. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur:—"I am under the impression that the report has also been published. I shall enquire into it."

Criminal Justice

Communal tension between Brahmans and non-Brahmans in Kaniyanur village, Walajah taluk.

*830 Q.—Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that there has existed communal tension of a virulent type between the Brahman and non-Brahman residents of Kaniyanur village, Thimiri firka, Walajah taluk, North Arcot district, for some months past;

(b) whether the same has been the result of the propaganda of hatred which was allowed to go on unchecked by the local authorities;

(c) whether the Brahman population of the village is only about 25, while the non-Brahman population is about 500;

(d) whether the non-Brahman residents resorted to assaults and intimidation of outsiders who were engaged by the Brahmans for carrying on their cultivation work;

(e) whether one of such cases of assault has been under enquiry by the Sub-Magistrate of Walajah;

(f) whether the trees on the lands of the Brahman ryots have been destroyed and their buildings broken into, during nights and properties looted by the non-Brahmans;

(g) whether the Station-house Officer, Kalavai, to whom the Brahman ryots applied for help, sided with their non-Brahman enemies;

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(*h*) whether the Brahman ryots have memorialized the District Magistrate, District Superintendent of Police and others ; and

(*i*) if so, what action has been taken by them ?

A.—(*a*) *to* (*i*) The Government have no information ; they have called for a report.

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" With reference to this may I ask the hon. Member whether he has received any further information since the answer was sent up by the Department ? "

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" The report has not yet come."

Irrigation

Repairs to sluice No. 4 of the Nandyal tank.

* 831 *Q.*—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO : With reference to the reply to my question No. 337, answered on 27th August 1927, regarding repairs to sluice No. 4 of the Nandyal tank, will the hon. the Law Member and the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to place the report called for on the table of the House ?

A.—A copy [a] of the Executive Engineer's report is placed on the table.

Repairs to Gonteru drain, Godavari Western delta.

* 832 *Q.*—Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU : With reference to the answer to question No. 85, dated 23rd August 1927, regarding the repairs to Gonteru drain, Godavari Western delta, will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the information called for has been received ; and

(*b*) whether he will be pleased to place it on the table ?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The Executive Engineer's report [b] is placed on the Council Table.

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—" With reference to the answer to clause (*b*), it is clear that proposals were . . . "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Is the hon. Member putting questions on the report placed on the table ? Further elucidation of the answer given cannot justify questions on the report itself."

Irrigation under Pedalanka channel, Kistna Eastern delta.

* 833 *Q.*—Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU : With reference to the answer to question No. 655, [c] dated 29th March 1927, regarding the irrigation under Pedalanka channel, Kistna Eastern delta, will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the report called for has been received ; and

(*b*) whether it will be placed on the table of the House ?

a Printed as Appendix VII on pages 511–513 infra.
b Printed as Appendix VIII on pages 514–515 infra.
c Printed as Appendix IX on page 515 infra.

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A.—The report has been received and it shows that the answers to the previous question are as follows :—

(*a*) the channel was designed to carry 268 cusecs—this at the duty of 100 acres which was then provisionally adopted would irrigate 26,800 acres; but later experience has shown that a duty of not more than 70 acres is all that can be expected; and the irrigable area is therefore 18,760 acres.

(*b*) No.

(*c*) About 18,000 acres.

(*d*) No. During the enquiry by the localization officers, stray patches of irrigated land in the midst of dry lands were excluded, but the ryots affected were allowed to apply for irrigation elsewhere.

(*e*) No.

(*f*) No—the channel is being repaired whenever necessary.

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—"With reference to the answer to clause (*a*) that the duty was reduced from 100 to 70 acres per cusec, may I know if the Government have considered the feasibility of increasing the capacity of the channel instead of reducing the ayacut of the channel?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—"I must ask for notice of the question."

* Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—"With reference to the answer to clause (*d*), may I know whether the ryots whose lands have been excluded from the ayacut have complained against it and against taking lands elsewhere?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—"I must ask for notice of this question, Sir"

Silting up of the rivers in South Kanara.

* 834 *Q.*—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the rivers in South Kanara are being silted up ; and

(*b*) what action the Government propose to take in the matter?

A.—The Government have no particular information except as regards the Netravati, proposals for the draining of which are under consideration.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—"May I know whether in view of the fact that the lands on either side of the rivers in South Kanara are becoming flooded more and more frequently year after year, the hon. the Law Member will be pleased to call for information on the matter?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—"I am not aware of the fact that the rivers are being silted up."

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Investigation of Seethapalliyeru and Pamularu projects.

* 835 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. Swami: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the investigation of Seethapalliyeru and Pamularu projects in East Godavari was commenced with the staff as mentioned in answer to question No. 438, dated 21st March 1927;

(b) when the investigation was commenced and for what period the party had worked; and

(c) when the investigation is likely to be completed?

A.—The Government have no information but have called for a report.

Mr. K. V. R. Swami:—"Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether the staff is employed at all?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell:—"I cannot say whether the staff is working now. The report has not been received, and until it is received, I cannot give a definite answer."

Mr. K. V. R. Swami:—"When the report is received, will the hon. Member be pleased to place it on the table?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell:—"The request will be considered, Sir."

Proposals regarding Coringa project.

*836 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. Swami: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the proposals regarding Coringa project, East Godavari, have been considered by the Government;

(b) what the result of such consideration is; and

(c) whether the Government will ask for a supplementary grant during the current year?

A.—The proposals have not yet reached the Government.

* Mr. K. V. R. Swami:—"Will the hon. Member kindly see that the proposals are expedited?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell:—"The proposals have just been received and they are now under consideration."

Construction of shutters over the anicut of the Godavari river.

* 837 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. Swami: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the question of constructing shutters over the anicut of the Godavari river similar to those over the anicut of the Kistna river has been considered by the Chief Engineer as stated in answer to question No. 413, dated 19th March 1927; and

(b) what the result of such consideration is?

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A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) It has been decided that higher falling shutters would be of little use, and that the best way to give an increased supply to the delta would be to alter the shutter pivots so as to let them fall with greater head and to provide travelling cranes to lift the shutters more quickly. Detailed plans and estimates for this work have been called for from the Chief Engineer.

* Mr. K. V. R. Swami :—" May I know from the hon. the Law Member whether the quantity of water can be increased without increasing the height of the shutters? The answer is that the height of the shutters will not be increased, and that arrangements can be made for an increased supply without shifting the old shutters. Will the quantity of water be increased by that means? "

The hon Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell :—" It is stated in the answer itself that it is considered that the best way to give an increased supply to the delta would be to alter the shutter pivots so as to let them fall with greater head and to provide travelling cranes to lift the shutters more quickly."

Irrigation projects in the East Godavari district.

* 838 *Q.*—Mr. K. V. R. Swami : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) besides Polavaram Island project what other projects are under contemplation in the East Godavari district ; and

(*b*) at what stage each such project is?

A.—The following projects are under contemplation :—

(1) *Coringa Island Project.*—Under the consideration of the Board of Revenue.

(2) *Pottanur Project.*—Under consideration by the Government.

(3) *Torigedda Scheme.*—A report is awaited from the Chief Engineer on the question of reviving the scheme, which was previously abandoned.

(4) *Seethapalliyeru and Pamularu Projects.*—An investigation staff has been sanctioned and a report on the results of the investigation is awaited.

Low water-level in the Periyar lake and its causes.

* 839 *Q.*—Mr. L. K. Tulasiram : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) what was the water-level in the Periyar lake at the end of the last irrigation season, i.e., 13th March 1927 ;

(*b*) what was the lowest water-level ever recorded previous to that date ;

(*c*) if the water-level in the Periyar lake at the end of the last irrigation season was lower than the lowest water-level ever recorded previously, whether the Government have examined the causes and taken steps to prevent its recurrence ;

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(*d*) what has been the total rainfall in the Periyar drainage area for each of the stations having rain gauge during the irrigation season last year, and what was the minimum rainfall for the same area and stations ever previously recorded;

(*e*) whether any modifications in the existing rules and regulations regarding the water-level, or supply of Periyar water are contemplated;

(*f*) what is the highest level of water that should be maintained according to the existing rules and whether there is any proposal to reduce that full water-level and if so, for what purposes and for what reasons; and

(*g*) whether Government propose to consult the concerned Periyar ryots before modifying or amending the full water-level to be maintained in the Periyar lake?

A.—The question has been referred to the Chief Engineer (Irrigation), who has called for a report from the Superintending Engineer.

Civil Justice

Transfer of the Sarishtadars of District Courts.

*840 *Q.*—Mr. G. R. Premayya: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government are aware of High Court's Circular Dis. No. 621 of 1919 dated 18th March 1919;

(*b*) whether it is proposed to reduce the period of five years mentioned therein to three years as in the case of gazetted officers; and

(*c*) whether Government will instruct the Head of the Judicial Department to transfer the Sarishtadars of District Courts automatically after the end of every three years without any special report from the District Judge?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) There is no such proposal before the Government.

(*c*) Under the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1873, the transfer of Sarishtadars is a matter within the discretion of the High Court.

Extension of the Civil Judicial Test qualification to ministerial officers of the District Courts.

*841 *Q.*—Mr. G. R. Premayya: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to ascertain and state—

(*a*) whether there is a rule that the head clerks of the District Munsifs' Courts and Sub-Courts in the grade 60—4—80 should have passed the Civil Judicial Test examination;

(*b*) whether the deputy nazirs of the District Munsifs' Courts, copyists, superintendents, record-keepers and second clerks of the District Courts in the grade 60—4—80 need not possess such a qualification;

(*c*) whether the clerks in the Judicial Department in the Presidency have sent in memorials recently to the High Court requesting them to extend the Civil Judicial Test qualification to the posts mentioned in clause (*b*);

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(*d*) whether the High Court declined to accede to their request;
(*e*) what was the reason assigned therefor; and
(*f*) whether the High Court consulted the Government before doing so and whether under the rules the consent of the Government is necessary?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The facts are as stated by the Member of the Legislative Council.
(*c*), (*d*) & (*e*) The Government have no information.
(*f*) The Government were not consulted in the matter. The special tests are prescribed by Government in the case of ministerial officers of the Judicial Department as well as of other departments. The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the Public Service Notification, published at pages 192—202 of Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 12th April 1927.

Pay of amins and process-servers in the Civil Courts.

* 842 Q.—Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—
(*a*) whether complaints have been made that processes are generally not served properly and that they are often returned unserved, thereby causing inconvenience and unnecessary expenditure to the parties and also much delay in the disposal of cases in civil courts;
(*b*) whether the Government are aware that the process-servers are much discontented on account of their low pay and that much of the slackness in their work is due to this discontent;
(*c*) what is the pay of the amins and process-servers in the civil courts; and
(*d*) whether the Government propose to raise their pay and give them travelling allowance?

A.—(*a*) No.
(*b*) Process-servers have submitted memorials praying for the revision of their pay.
(*c*) The pay of amins and process-servers is as follows:—
Amins—Rs. 22—1—35.
Process-servers—First class, Rs. 15; second class, Rs. 14.
(Not more than one-third of the peons shall receive Rs. 15 a month and the rest Rs. 14 a month.)
(*d*) The matter is under consideration.

Reply from the High Court regarding the increase of pay of process-servers.

* 843 Q.—Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur: With reference to the answer to clause (*b*) of question No. 43 answered on the 23rd August 1927, will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—
(*a*) whether the Government have received any reply from the High Court regarding the increase of pay of the process-servers; and
(*b*) what is the nature of the reply?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The reply of the High Court is still awaited.

Mr. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed:—"May I know whether the Government will expedite the reply from the High Court as it is long pending?"

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Reply from the High Court regarding the increase of pay to process-servers.

*844 Q.—Mr. L. K. Tulasiram: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether any reply has been received from the High Court of Madras with reference to the memorials received from the process-servers of the Civil Courts in the Presidency for an increase of pay;

(b) the date when the reference was made to the High Court; and

(c) if a reply has been received, whether the Government have come to a decision on this matter?

A.—(a) & (c) The reply from the High Court is still awaited.

(b) On 14th July 1927.

Corporation of Madras

Preparation of the electoral rolls of the Corporation of Madras.

11-15 a.m. *845 Q.—Mr. C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the grouping of the (city municipal) divisions for polling purposes (every year to fill up the ten vacancies occurring by rotation) is done by the hon. the Minister or ordered on the suggestion and recommendation of the Commissioner;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Commissioner confessed in his own affidavit signed by him in Election Petition No. 1 of 1927 his ignorance of the existence of certain Government Orders and resolutions of the Corporation Council relating to the preparation of electoral rolls till his attention had been drawn to them by his office on the complaint made to him by certain voters; and

(c) whether the acting Chief Judge of the Madras Small Causes Court has expressed a finding in Election Petition No. 1 of 1927 that the Commissioner *became alert* on the receipt of a complaint from certain voters of another division and thereafter looked into the matter and found out the existence of (two) Government Orders and (one) resolution of the Council?

A.—(a) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to section 413 (b) of the Madras City Municipal Act, 1919, by the operation of which ten divisional seats fall vacant every year by rotation.

(b) & (c) The Government are not aware of the incidents mentioned in these clauses.

Mr. C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar:—"As the polling for two groups of divisions fall on different dates, may I know who fixed the date for each group?"

The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan:—"The Commissioner of the Corporation."

Mr. C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar:—"With reference to (b) and (c), will the hon. Minister be pleased to look into the incidents, in the interests of efficiency of administration?"

The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan:—"I shall call for the information."

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Grant to the Corporation of Madras for anti-malarial work.

* 846 Q.—Mr. C. S. GOVINDARAJA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether the Government have taken steps to sanction a grant of Rs. 20,000 to the Madras Corporation for anti-malarial work as recommended by the Madras City High Mortality Committee (paragraph 19 on page 25 of Part I of their Report)?

A.—The matter is under the consideration of the Government.

Education

Boarding grants to Indian and European boarding houses.

* 847 Q.—Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether according to G.O. No. 1542, Law (Education), dated 4th September 1925, boarding grants are given to orphanages only in the case of Indians and to boarding houses in the case of Europeans; and

(b) whether the Government will consider the advisability of giving grants to Indian boarding houses which take in children other than orphans as in the case of European boarding houses?

A.—(a) & (b) The hon. Member is referred to the rules in Chapter XI of the Grant-in aid Code. Boarding grants are intended for orphan as well as non-orphan destitutes in Indian orphanages and boarding houses.

Boarding grants to European schools are governed by the rules in the Code of Regulations for European schools.

The number of South Kanara students reading in the Arts Colleges.

* 848 Q.—Mr. K. R. KARANT : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state the approximate number of South Kanara students now reading in the Arts Colleges in Madras, Trichinopoly, Trivandrum and other colleges in the Province.

A.—The Government have no information.

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—"May I ask the hon. Minister to call for the information as far as it is available?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"I shall try to call for the information but it is very difficult to find out the number of students from a particular district reading in the various colleges mentioned by the hon. Member."

Scales of pay of Deputy Inspectors of Schools and of School Assistants.

* 849 Q.—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI : With reference to the answer to clause (g) of question No. 822 put at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 31st March 1927, will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether orders have since been passed restoring the scale of pay of Rs. 100—5—150—10—250 to Deputy Inspectors of Schools and School Assistants; and

(b) if the answer to clause (a) is in the negative, when orders restoring the scale are likely to be issued?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) Proposals for the revision of the scales of pay of Deputy Inspectors of Schools and of School Assistants are under the consideration of Government.

Libraries

Removal of the University Library from the Connemara Library and progress in the construction of the University Library buildings.

*850 *Q.*—Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) when the foundation stone for the University Library buildings was laid, and how much money has been sanctioned for the same, and what has been done with the said sum of money;

(*b*) what practical steps have so far been taken by the University for the construction of the University Library buildings and for shifting their library from the premises of the Connemara Library; if no steps have been taken, why not; and

(*c*) what steps the Government propose to take to see that the University authorities make early arrangements for the construction and removal of their library from the Connemara Library premises so as to relieve congestion in the said premises and to avert damage to books?

A.—(*a*) The foundation stone on the 'Marine Villa' site was laid by the Vice-Chancellor on the 27th August 1926. The grants given for the construction of the buildings by the Government of India and the Local Government in 1913 amounted to Rs. 6·24 lakhs. This sum, together with the interest thereon, has now increased nearly to Rs. 12 lakhs and has been set apart for expenditure on the construction of the buildings.

(*b*) The Marine Villa site was handed over by Government to the University in 1923 for the construction of the University Library buildings. Block plans and estimates for the buildings have been prepared and approved by the Syndicate and detailed plans and estimates are under preparation. The University originally expected to shift its library from the premises of the Connemara Public Library in December 1928 on the assumption that the new building scheme would have proceeded so far as to permit of the transfer of the library by that time. The Marine Villa site has since been declared by the Chief Engineer to be unsuitable and the University is considering the question of securing another site for the construction of the library buildings.

(*c*) The need for an early removal of the University library from the Connemara Library premises has already been brought to the notice of the University authorities.

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED:—"May I know, Sir, the reason for this inordinate delay in erecting the building for the University library?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I think the various stages and the difficulties at each stage are mentioned in the answer already given."

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED:—"I wish to know the particular cause for this delay, Sir."

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The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is not admissible."

Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR :—" May I know what amount was contributed by the Government of India and what amount by the local Government ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I cannot give that information off-hand."

Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR :—' May I know how much money was spent on this Marine Villa scheme ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I cannot give that information either off-hand."

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED :—" May I know when the building is likely to be completed ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I cannot give any definite information."

Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR :—" May I know who advised about the suitability of the Marine Villa scheme ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I want notice."

Progress in the classification of books in the University Library.

*851 *Q.*—Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) when the classification of books in the University Library will be completed ; what is the progress so far made, in what period of time and at what cost ;

(*b*) what attempts, if any, have been made by the Government to bring out a complete, up-to-date and consolidated catalogue of books in the Connemara Library, and when the same will be made available to the public ;

(*c*) when a complete catalogue was first published ; and

(*d*) whether any additional staff is required for this purpose, and if so, whether the Government will sanction the same ?

A.—(*a*) The University Library is not under the control of the Government. The hon. Member may obtain the requisite particulars from the Syndicate of the University.

(*b*) & (*d*) Proposals for the employment of a temporary staff for the preparation of a consolidated catalogue of the books in the library are under the consideration of the Government. The Principal Librarian states that, if the temporary staff is sanctioned, the work will be ready for the Press by March 1929.

(*c*) The first author catalogue of the books in the library was published in 1908 and supplementary lists were subsequently issued every three or four years.

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Local Boards

Qualification of clerks under local bodies.

* 852 Q.—Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether any qualification is insisted upon for being eligible for service as clerks under the local bodies ; and

(*b*) if so, what it is ?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The following qualifications have been prescribed for head clerks and head accountants of local board offices and municipal offices :—

Local board offices.	Municipal offices.
(1) A complete Secondary School-Leaving Certificate or the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University or a corresponding examination of any University ; and	(1) A complete Secondary School-Leaving Certificate the holder of which is declared to be eligible for the University course or the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University or a corresponding examination of any other University ; and
(2) Account test.	(2) Account test.

None are prescribed for other clerks.

Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao :—" With reference to the last sentence of the answer, may I know whether the hon. Minister is prepared to consider the question of prescribing some test, some qualification for all the clerks concerned ? "

The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan :—" I shall have that matter looked into."

Alleged harsh treatment of certain mistresses in Ponnani Taluk Board schools.

* 853 Q.—Mr. J. A. Saldanha : With reference to my question No. 203 answered on 26th August 1927 on the subject of the alleged harsh treatment of certain mistresses in Ponnani Taluk Board schools, will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state what action Government have taken or propose to take in the matter ?

A.—No action has been or is proposed to be taken in the matter.

Proposed road along the middle of the Netravati railway bridge.

* 854 Q.—Mr. A. B. Shetty : With reference to Mr. J. A. Saldanha's question No. 307 answered on 27th August 1927, will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the South Kanara District Advancement Association has in its letter, dated 9th August 1927, addressed to the Secretary to Government, Local Self-Government Department, suggested that the proposed road might be laid along the middle of the Netravati railway bridge and kept open for public traffic during only such hours as will not interrupt the train services ;

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(*b*) whether the Agent, South Indian Railway Company, has considered the above proposal and thinks it feasible; and

(*c*) if so, what action will be taken in the matter?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The Agent has reported that the proposal is not feasible.

(*c*) The Government have decided to drop the matter.

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—" May I ask why the Government have chosen to drop this matter and also whether the railway companies objected to it because it would affect their traffic?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" No, Sir. The objection to it was that any additional weight to this bridge would endanger its structure."

Additional nominations to the District Board of Kistna.

*855 *Q.*—The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) why the Government nominated 18 more members to the District Board of Kistna by notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 13th September 1927, five months after the reconstitution of the Board;

(*b*) whether all of them were elected members of the previous District Board; if not, how many;

(*c*) whether the President, District Board, Kistna, was consulted about these nominations;

(*d*) whether it is a fact that M.R.Ry. Kandimalla Sitarama Rao Bahadur Garu and M.R.Ry. Gummadapu Venkataranga Rao Garu were the ex-officio members of the old Kistna District Board and that they were nominated as members of their respective taluk boards to facilitate their becoming ex-officio members of the reconstituted District Board;

(*e*) whether it is a fact that the abovesaid two gentlemen have tried for the presidentship of the respective taluk boards and failed, and thus they have lost their ex-officio membership;

(*f*) whether the Government have considered the question of nominating the elected members of the old District Board to the reconstituted District Board when they first constituted it; if so, why the Government have taken up the question again; and

(*g*) whether there is any precedent for this policy of adding nominations to the local boards from time to time?

A.—(*a*) The Government considered the appointments desirable.

(*b*) Fourteen of the new members were elected members of the old Kistna District Board.

(*c*) No.

(*d*) The gentlemen referred to were ex-officio members of the old Kistna District Board. They were appointed to their respective taluk boards, but not for the reasons suggested.

(*e*) The Government have no information.

(*f*) Yes. The reason is as stated in clause (*a*) supra.

(*g*) No. There has been no previous case of reconstitution of district boards under section 240 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920.

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Additional nominations to the District Board of Kistna.

*856 Q.—Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) at whose instance and for what reasons were the additional 18 nominations (published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of 13th September 1927) made to the District Board, Kistna;

(*b*) what is the present total strength of the District Board, Kistna, and how many of them come from each of the local fund areas in the district;

(*c*) what was the sanctioned strength of the Kistna District Board before its bifurcation; and

(*d*) what was its actual strength at the time of its bifurcation?

A.—(*a*) The hon. Member's attention is invited to the answer to clause (*a*) of question No. 855.

(*b*) The total number of members of the District Board at present is 46 (excluding ex officio members). The taluk board area from which they come is as follows:—

	Number of Members.
Nuzvid Taluk Board area	8
Bandar do.	10
Nandigama do.	5
Bezwada do.	8
Gudivada do.	9
Kaikalur do.	5
Area not known	1

(*c*) Forty-eight including ex-officio members.

(*d*) Forty-three including ex-officio members.

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU:—"With reference to (*a*) may I know when the Government discovered the desirability of making additional appointments, and why it was not discovered at the time of constituting the board?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"The Government discovered it when the nominations were made."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO:—"May I know whether in the Government Order declaring the elections, 27 was fixed as the number exclusive of six ex officio for the District Board of Kistna?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"There was no number fixed."

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU:—"May I know who pointed out this desirability to the Government?"

The hon. Dr P. SUBBARAYAN:—"The Government themselves thought it desirable."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO:—"May I know whether Dr. Ramachandra Rao was unanimously elected President of the Kistna District Board on the strength of the first nominations?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Before I admit the question formally I wish to know how it arises now? The hon. Member will refer me to the clause or clauses with which it is connected and out of which it arises."

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Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" It is stated in (a) of the answer to Question No. 855 that the Government considered the appointments desirable. I am explaining or rather leading the hon. Minister to that, that the nominations are not desirable."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member will have an opportunity of doing so if he tables a motion on the matter."

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—" Will the hon. Minister be pleased to say whether the desirability was discovered by the Government through prophecy or from any materials furnished to the Government by anybody ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" A deputation waited upon the Government."

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—" Who were the members of the deputation ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" It consisted of a number of those people who felt aggrieved that even though they were elected members, they were not nominated at the time of the bifurcation."

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—" May I know whether these grievances were not brought to the notice of the Government when the board was constituted ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" No, Sir."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know, Sir, whether it was considered desirable to appoint these 18 gentlemen so that the balance of power may be kept."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Certainly not, Sir."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" May I know what was the grievance of these persons ? "

The hon Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" The grievance was that they were not nominated even though their natural time would have gone on for three years when the board was constituted."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" Were not the Government aware of that at the time when the board was constituted ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" The Government did not consider the point at that time."

Mr B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI :—" May I know whether any deputation waited on the Government when the first set of nominations was made ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" No such deputation waited on the Government then."

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—" May I know whether it was the grievance of these people or whether the requirements of the administration that made the Government make the nominations ? "

The hon. Dr P. SUBBARAYAN :—" The grievances as well as the requirements of the administration of the Board."

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—" What were the requirements of the administration which would have suffered if the nominations were not made ? "

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The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" They were made for the simple reason that the people aggrieved by the constitution of the board could not be elected to it as things stood."

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—" May I know whether the public as a whole or a section of it made the representation and what the representation was ?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" These members who made the representation, I expect, represented the public."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know whether in the opinion of the hon. Minister the interests of the administration of the District Board were likely to suffer or whether the interests of the administration of the province under him as the Chief Minister would suffer ? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" It has been said, the administration of the district."

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—" May I know whether the grievances of the public affected were brought to the notice of the Government by their chosen representatives, or by the Collector of the district or by the District Board itself ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" By the deputation which waited on the Government."

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—" May I know whether apart from these self-appointed representatives of the people, the Collector of the district was consulted on the matter ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Whether these people were self-appointed or not is a matter of opinion, Sir."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know whether the nomination of an equal number of people on two different sides evidently as is made so plain by the deputation that waited on the Government, was considered to conduce to efficiency of the administration ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" That is a matter of opinion."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" May I know why the President of the District Board was not consulted after the deputation waited upon the Government ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" The Government felt the strength of the feeling of the deputation and did not think that necessary."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" May I know whether the Collector of the district was consulted ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" No, Sir."

Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR :—" May I know the date on which the deputation waited, how many days earlier to the gazetting of these names ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I want notice, Sir."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" May I know whether it is a fact that there has been a deadlock created in the administration of the Kistna District Board owing to these nominations ? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" How does the question arise ? "

Mr. ABDUL RAZACK SAHIB :—" May I know when the nominations were made ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I cannot give the date, Sir."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I know whether all the members of the deputation were nominated members ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" No, Sir."

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—" May I know on whose information were the first nominations to the Board made ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" That was made at such a distance of time that I have almost forgotten the names of those that visited me at the time."

Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—" May I know whether any hon. Member of this House visited the hon. Minister at that time with regard to the nominations ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I remember, the hon. Member for Kistna did visit me."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know whether all these 18 men were men previously elected and had some grievance ? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" How many of them were actually elected is contained in the answer already given."

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—" In matters of nomination, is it not the practice to consult the presidents of the district boards and take into consideration the recommendations made by them ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Yes, that is so."

Trifurcation of the Rajahmundry Taluk Board.

* 857 Q.—Mr. B. VENKATARATNAM : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Taluk Board, Rajahmundry, in the East Godavari district, has asked for the trifurcation of the Board into three taluk boards, one for each revenue taluk ;

(b) whether the resolution of the Board is unanimous ;

(c) what are the views of the District Board on the subject ;

(d) whether the Government called for budget estimates for the three taluk boards ;

(e) if so, whether they have been received ;

(f) if they have been received, what is the estimated income and expenditure for the three taluk boards ;

(g) whether the presidents of the taluk and district boards recommended the trifurcation ;

(h) whether the Government will be pleased to place on the table a list of taluk boards in the Presidency whose income by local cess is Rs. 25,000 and less ;

(i) whether the Government have ordered the trifurcation ; and

(j) if not, why not ?

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A.—(a) & (b) Yes. The resolution of the Taluk Board was passed on 10th January 1927.

(c) The District Board passed a resolution on 19th February 1927, in favour of the division.

(d) Yes.

(e) & (f) The budgets have not yet been received.

(g) The President, District Board, has reported in favour of the division. The Government have not received the individual opinion of the President, Taluk Board, Rajahmundry.

(h) A list [a] based on the accounts for 1925–26 (the latest year for which complete accounts have been received) is appended.

(i) & (j) No. The budgets of the new Taluk Boards called for are awaited.

Mr. C. Ramasomayajulu :—"Can I take it that the Government will pass orders after the receipt of the budgets?"

The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan :—"No, Sir."

Mr. C. Ramasomayajulu :—"May I know whether the Government have ordered the trifurcation? In answer to clauses (i) and (j) they say 'no.' If so, why do they say 'the budgets of the new taluk boards called for are awaited.' May I know whether a decision has not been arrived at?"

The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan :—"The whole question will be taken into consideration by the Government, when the budgets are received."

Mr. C. Ramasomayajulu :—"May I know the reason why they should necessarily wait till the Government receive the budget? Sir, there is no answer to my question why a decision has not been arrived at."

Municipalities

Building contract for the office of the Saidapet Municipality.

*858 Q.—Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Saidapet Municipality has sanctioned a new building for its office ;

(b) if the answer to (a) is in the affirmative what is the estimated cost of the building ;

(c) whether the building is in the course of construction ;

(d) whether the contract for the building has been entered in the name of one Mr. Kolandavelu Mudaliyar ;

(e) whether the said Kolandavelu Mudaliyar is the brother-in-law of Rathnavelu Mudaliyar who is the chairman-delegate of the municipality ;

(f) whether the municipal authorities have ascertained whether the said Kolandavelu Mudaliyar has any previous experience in building work ;

(g) whether tenders have been called for the building and if so, what was the lowest tender, and by whom it was made ;

(h) whether the Government is aware of the public feeling in the municipality that the foundation was not properly laid and that inferior materials are being used in the construction of the building ; and

[a] Printed as Appendix X on page 516 infra.

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(*i*) whether the Government is aware that there is practically no supervision or check by the Engineering Department of the municipality as the chairman-delegate is interested in the contract?

A.—(*a*) & (*c*) Yes.

(*b*) About Rs. 23,300.

(*d*) The Council accepted the tender of M.R.Ry. Kolandavelu Mudaliyar in partnership with M.R.Ry. Raja Naicker.

(*e*) The Chairman, Municipal Council, Saidapet, has reported that M.R.Ry. Kolandavelu Mudaliyar is the brother-in-law of M.R.Ry. Ratnavelu Mudaliyar and that the latter is not the chairman-delegate.

(*f*) The Government have no information. The Chairman has reported that M.R.Ry. Kolandavelu Mudaliyar's partner has much experience in building work.

(*g*) Yes. The Government have no information of the amount of the lowest tender and are not prepared to give the name of the tenderer.

(*h*) A petition was received from certain rate-payers containing allegations to this effect.

(*i*) The Chairman has reported that the work has been in charge of an upper subordinate except for a few weeks between the resignation of the old and the employment of a new upper subordinate.

Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR :—"With reference to answer to (*e*), may I know, Sir, whether Mr. Ratnavelu Mudaliyar is even now at least a municipal councillor and the chairman-delegate very recently?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"I will call for that information, Sir."

Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR :—"With reference to answer to (*g*), are the Government aware that there was a tender lower than the one for which the work was given?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Yes; the Government are aware of that."

Mr. C N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR :—"With reference to answer to (*h*), what action do the Government propose to take?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"None."

Election of a Chairman for Palacole Municipality.

*858-A *Q.*—Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) when the term of the present Chairman of Palacole municipality, West Godavari district, expires;

(*b*) whether the chairmanship will be thrown open for election;

(*c*) if the answer to (*b*) be in the negative, why the municipality is not allowed the privilege of electing its chairman; and

(*d*) whether the Government have also come to a decision about the person to be nominated, and if so, what that decision is?

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A.—The vice-chairman is now in charge. His term expires on 1st November 1927.

(*b*), (*c*) & (*d*) The chairmanship has been thrown open to election.

Agriculture

Establishment list of the Department of Agriculture.

*859 *Q.*—Mr. R. Nagan Gowda: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) the names of communities represented on the staff of the College of Agriculture, Research Institute and in the district work of the Department of Agriculture and the number of men from each community; and

(*b*) the number of men among them who at any time in their lives for a period of at least three or four years earned their livelihood as cultivators working with their own hands or as agricultural labourers?

A.—(*a*) The hon. Member's attention is invited to the Annual Establishment list of the Department of Agriculture.

(*b*) The Government have no information.

Mr. R. Nagan Gowda:—"May I know if the Government cannot get the information?"

The hon. Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar:—"I don't think it will be possible. There seems to be no necessity for it."

Agricultural depots in South Kanara.

*860 *Q.*—Mr. J. A. Saldanha: With reference to my question No. 247, dated 27th August 1927, will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number and places of depots for sale of pure seed, improved agricultural implements, etc., in South Kanara;

(*b*) for what hours of the day they are open and who is in charge of them; and

(*c*) whether they are open every day except holidays, and if not, why not?

A.—(*a*) There are five depots, one each at the headquarters of the agricultural demonstrators at Mangalore, Mudabidri, Udipi, Puttur and Kasaragod.

(*b*) & (*c*) Sales are conducted by demonstrators when they are at headquarters and by demonstration maistris or messengers employed under the demonstrators when they are away on tour. Information regarding the hours of sales is not available with Government.

The serum simultaneous method of inoculation against rinderpest.

*861 *Q.*—Mr. A. B. Shetty: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it has been decided to carry on a large scale the serum simultaneous method of inoculation against rinderpest;

(*b*) whether only the circle officers who are six in number have been asked to do this work;

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(c) whether it is a fact that in Mysore the subordinate staff of the Veterinary Department are doing this work ; and

(d) if so, why our Veterinary Assistants are not trained up for similar work?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Veterinary Assistant Surgeons with previous experience in inoculation will also be allowed to do the work under the supervision of circle officers in localities where rinderpest has assumed an epidemic form.

(c) & (d) The Government have no information.

Mr. A. B. Shetty :—" May I ask the hon. Minister whether he is aware that in Mysore the subordinate staff of the department are doing the serum simultaneous method of inocculations and, if that be a fact, he will consider the desirability of training our veterinary assistants in this method of inoculation ? "

The hon. the President :—" I am yet to be convinced how that question arises on the answer given."

Mr. A. B. Shetty :—" With reference to (c) Sir, perhaps, I may put the question this way, whether the Government would be pleased to call for the information ? "

The hon. Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar :—" The Veterinary Adviser of the Government is in touch with the state of things there and has ascertained what the system prevailing there is."

Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi :—" With reference to (b), may I know whether it is meant that it should be done in the immediate presence of the circle officer ? "

The hon. Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar :—" No, Sir."

Buildings

Substitution of Britoll steel doors and windows for teakwood doors and windows.

* 862 Q.—Mr. P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any attempt in any of the circles of the Public Works Department to patronise British manufacture of steel doors and windows of the pattern of one Britoll to replace teak doors, windows and frames manufactured locally ;

(b) if so, in what circle and by which officer this has been recommended ;

(c) whether that officer has obtained full details and particulars regarding this pattern, about its decided advantages over the local manufactory in point of finance, durability, adaptability and otherwise ; and

(d) if so, whether those statistics and detailed particulars will be placed on the Council table before this pattern is finally approved for patronising ?

A.—The hon. Member presumably refers to Crittall doors and windows. The superior quality has been used frequently for hospital windows, etc., but not the cheaper variety for ordinary buildings. The Chief Engineer has however brought to the notice of the

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Superintending Engineers the advisability of using them. The Chief Engineer has inspected Railway works on which they have been used with conspicuous success and has ascertained that they have been adopted widely by firms in Southern India.

Alleged discharge of sullage and sewage from the General Hospital and the Penitentiary into the Buckingham canal and the Cooum river.

*863 *Q.*—Mr. C. S. GOVINDARAJA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Development, the hon. the Minister for Public Health and the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the sullage and the sewage from the General Hospital and the Penitentiary compounds are discharged into the Buckingham canal and the river Cooum ;

(*b*) if so, who is responsible for such action ;

(*c*) what action the Government propose to take on the recommendations of the Madras City High Mortality Committee on the above subjects ; and

(*d*) the present stage of the proposals made for the improvements to the Cooum to make it a tidal river and to make it navigable ?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The responsibility must be shared by the Government and the Corporation.

(*c*) Schemes for the drainage of the General Hospital and the Penitentiary are being prepared by the Sanitary Engineer.

(*d*) The latest proposal, which has been accepted by the Government and is being laid before the Finance Committee, is to pump water from the sea into the Cooum near the Medical College to enable the bar to be burst when necessary.

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" May I know, Sir, with reference to the answer to clause (*d*), when the so-called latest proposal will be given effect to ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" I shall await the findings of the Finance Committee. "

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" Findings of the Committee on what ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" The latest proposal is being laid before the Finance Committee and I shall wait to see what the Finance Committee has to say."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" Is the Finance Committee being consulted in regard to the technical aspect of the matter ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" No, Sir. Whatever they have got to say, I should like to know it

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" Is it only in regard to the provision of adequate money for the purpose ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" The hon. Member asked for the time within which the proposal will be given effect to. I said I am waiting for the recommendations of the Finance Committee.

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Mr. M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar :—"Does he say that it will take effect within the term of the hon. Minister's office?"

The hon. Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar :—"I do not know, Sir, it is rather difficult to say." (Laughter.)

Mr. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed :—"May I know, Sir, on what ground the responsibility must be shared by the Government and the Corporation?"

The hon. Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar :—"I understand, Sir, because the Corporation has not made the arrangements it should."

Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan :—"May I know, Sir, if the Engineers of the Corporation have been consulted in regard to this matter?"

The hon. Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar :—"Yes."

Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan :—"Who are they?"

The hon. Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar :—"The Chief Engineer"

Mr. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed : —"May I know whether the Corporation owns any portion of the General Hospital or the Penitentiary?"

The hon. the President :—"The question does not arise."

Co-operative Societies

Registration of Co-operative Societies, etc.

*864 *Q.*—Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies takes nearly six months to register a society and to pass necessary amendments to by-laws;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that the Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies only transmits the papers regarding thr amendments to by-laws and registration of societies, to the Deputy Registrar, and if so, whether such an agency is necessary at all;

(*c*) whether the Government will consider the advisability of authorizing the Assistant Registrar himself to register societies and pass amendments to by-laws; and

(*d*) if the answer to (*c*) is in the negative, whether the Government will authorize certain members of the District Co-operative Federation, wherever the Federation is working, to register societies and pass amendments to by-laws?

A.—(*a*) The Government have no information.

(*b*) Yes, with his remarks; the agency is necessary.

(*c*) & (*d*) Not in the present state of the movement.

Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar :—"May I know from the hon. the Minister for Development whether the information could not have been called for considering the fact that the question has been asked nearly a month ago and at least will the Government call for the information now?"

The hon. Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar :—"No, it would serve no useful purpose. If any specific instance is cited, certainly I shall go into it."

Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar :—"Is the hon. Minister aware that the delay in certain cases is not only a period of six months but two years?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"I accept the hon. Member's statement if he says so."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—"With reference to the answer to clause (b), may I know why and how the agency is necessary ?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"Very well, Sir, the Deputy Registrar has a number of districts in his charge and the local officers are helpful to him."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—"Does the hon. Minister know of any case where the Assistant Registrar has recommended the amendment of by-laws."

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"No case has been brought to my notice."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—"I am asking whether he is aware of any case where the Assistant Registrar has recommended the amendment of any by-law so that we may know if there is any need for the post ?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"I do not know."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"In view of the fact that there is admittedly delay, will the hon. Minister undertake to investigate into the matter so that the delay may not occur in future ?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"The committee will no doubt go into the question."

Industries

Subsidy paid to the Institute of Science at Bangalore.

* 865 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : With reference to my question No. 256 of 27th August 1927, will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) why no subsidy was paid to the Institute of Science at Bangalore during 1926–27 ; and

(b) whether anything has been decided to be paid in 1927–28 and if not, why not ?

A.—(a) Because, the question whether the Institute should be given any recurring grant and if so, what the amount of the grant should be, could not be decided before the budget was framed for 1926–27.

(b) Yes. Rupees 5,000 for three years from 1927–28 to 1929–30.

Applications under the Madras State Aid to Industries Act.

* 866 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) the number and nature of applications received under the Madras State Aid to Industries Act since November 1926 ;

(b) how many of them were considered and how many granted ; and

(c) whether the conditions under which moneys have been lent are published in newspapers from time to time ?

A.—(a) & (b) A statement is appended.[a]

(c) No.

[a] Printed as Appendix XI on page 517 infra.

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Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to advertise the conditions hereafter ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" The fact that there are a large number of applications received shows that the rules are well known. If the rules have not been published and copies are not available, I shall see they are made available."

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—" I see that Rs. 14,000 has been advanced to the Carnatic Paper Mills. I wish to know what is the policy of the Development Department in making these piece-meal advances to that concern. Is it that they are going to take it up and work it or find a sale for it ? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member is requested to show how the Carnatic Paper Mill is connected with this question."

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—" Because the list of advances in the appendix contains this 14,000 for this Mill."

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" I have, Sir, more than once indicated that the whole matter is under consideration. Till a decision is arrived at, the machinery has to be kept in good condition."

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—" The same reply was given months ago. So I want to know."

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" I am very well aware of it and I cannot add anything to the answer."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" May I know why item No. 1 application was rejected at page 41 ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" The Board of Industries did not recommend."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" Does the matter entirely depend on the recommendation of the Board ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Government also agreed."

Industrial schools in the Presidency

* 867 Q.—Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM : Will the hon the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) the total number of technical and industrial schools in the Presidency under the control of the Director of Industries on the 31st March 1927 and on 31st March 1926 ;

(b) the total number of scholars in the said schools on 31st March 1926 and 1927 ;

(c) the total amount contributed from Government funds to these schools for the last five official years ending 1925–27 ;

(d) the number of scholars receiving scholarships in these schools and the total amount spent for the said scholarships in 1925–26 and 1926–27 ;

(e) the total amount spent on direction and inspection of these technical and industrial schools in 1925–26 and 1926–27 ;

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(*f*) the names of these schools with their localities, the names of subjects taught in these schools and the number of scholars in each school on 31st March 1926 and 31st March 1927 ; and

(*g*) whether the Government will be pleased to open one improved weaving school each in Adoni, Salem, Conjeeveram, Aruppukkottai, Madura and Bapatla, the biggest weaving centres in the Presidency ?

A.—(*a*), (*c*) & (*f*) The information asked for is given in the Annual Administration Reports of the Industries Department.

(*d*) & (*e*) The information has been called for.

(*g*) The policy to be followed in the immediate future in regard to purely weaving schools is described in paragraph 77 of the Report of the Industries Department for 1926–27.

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—"My question is whether Government propose to open improved weaving schools in six important centres. The answer is that the policy of the Government is in paragraph 77 of the report. My question is whether Government is going to open improved weaving schools ?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Not at present, Sir."

Registration

Appointment of honorary sub-registrars.

* 868 *Q.*—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO : With reference to the answer given to my supplementary questions on question No. 259 answered on 27th August 1927 regarding the appointment of honorary sub-registrars, will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state whether out of the two applications referred to in the answer to clause (*a*) one has been accepted and whether that applicant has been appointed to an honorary post ?

A.—No.

Veterinary

Memorial from the subordinates of the Veterinary department regarding the revision of their salaries.

* 869 *Q.*—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the subordinates of the Civil Veterinary department have submitted a memorial to the Government for revision of their salaries ; and

(*b*) if so, what action the Government propose to take in the matter ?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The Government have received a communication from the Secretary, Madras Veterinary Assistant Surgeons' Service Association, setting forth the grievances of the subordinates and making certain requests. The petition is under the consideration of Government.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" May I know whether the Veterinary Adviser has recommended an increase of pay to these subordinates ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" I do not want to enter into that question. The whole thing is before the Government and it will not be conducive to enter into the details at the present stage."

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Mr. A. B. SHETYY :—"May I know whether such veterinary subordinates are given a scale of Rs. 100 to 300 in the Punjab and Rs. 60 to 140 in Bombay ?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"It may be so."

Free quarters or house rent allowances for veterinary assistants.

*870 Q.—Mr. A B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the privilege of free quarters or of allowance for house-rent in the absence of Government quarters has been taken away from the veterinary assistants in charge of the veterinary hospitals and dispensaries ; and

(b) if so, whether the Government will be pleased to restore to them these privileges ?

A.—(a) Yes, on the recommendation of the Retrenchment Committee.
(b) No.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—"In consideration of the fact that the veterinary subordinates here enjoy no private practice worth the name, may I request the hon. the Minister to consider whether the privilege of free quarters cannot be restored to these veterinary subordinates ?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"It is not only for a single department. If the claims of the department are considered the requirements of other departments should also be taken into consideration. The question is a general one, and, if at all, should be examined as a whole."

Stoppage of increments to subordinates of the Civil Veterinary department.

*871 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether some of the subordinates in the Civil Veterinary department have been denied their increments even when they were recommended by their immediate superior officers, viz., the Circle officers, and whether in some cases these increments have been granted only after a period of five or six months after the due date ;

(b) if so, how many have been made to suffer in this way ;

(c) whether in any of these cases the increments were withheld on account of some minor faults for which separate punishments had already been given ; and

(d) whether it is the policy of the Government to punish the subordinates more than once for one and the same fault ?

A.—(a) & (b) There were four cases in which increments, though recommended by the Circle officers, were stopped for unsatisfactory work. In these cases the recommendations of the Circle officers were inconsistent with their previous reports on the work of these men.

(c) No.
(d) No.

Mr. A. B. Shetty:—"May I know why the veterinary subordinates should be penalized for bad work in the past, if work has subsequently improved and increments have been recommended by the officers?"

The hon. Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar:—"There is no question of penalizing here."

Mr. A. B. Shetty:—"Because it is said here in answer that the previous year's work was found to be unsatisfactory."

The hon. Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar:—"Promotions are made with reference to work done in the previous year."

Popularization of veterinary education.

* 372 Q.—Mr A. B. Shetty: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether only 11 men, i.e., 6 men short of the number required for service in the Civil Veterinary department in 1927–28, graduated from the Veterinary College last year; and

(b) whether the Government intend to popularize veterinary education and veterinary service by improving the pay and prospects of the subordinates in the department?

A.—(a) It is true that only eleven men passed out of the College in 1927.

(b) The Government understand that the College does not attract more students because the number of stipends is limited to 15. The question of increasing the number of stipends is accordingly under the consideration of Government.

* Mr. A. B. Shetty:—"In order to attract more men and the right sort of men, will the Government be pleased to consider the pay and prospects of these people?"

The hon. Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar:—"The question of the course of instruction given in the College is under consideration and along with it the question of pay also will be considered."

Affiliation of the Veterinary College to the Madras University.

* 373 Q. Mr. A. B. Shetty: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have considered the desirability of affiliating the Veterinary College to the Madras University; and

(b) when they will give effect to it?

A.—(a) & (b) The hon. Member's attention is invited to clause (b) of the answer to question No 718 asked at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 31st March 1927.

Mr. A. B. Shetty:—"May I know whether the difficulties of affiliation could not be got over by amending the University Act in the required manner?"

The hon. the President:—"The hon. Member will have to give notice of a question addressed to the hon. Minister for Education and Local Self-Government."

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Excise

Location of an arrack shop at Gangivasapali.

*874 Q.—Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao : With reference to the reply to my question No. 91 regarding location of an arrack shop at Gangivasapalli answered on 24th August 1927, that he had no information, will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to call for the information and place it on the table of the House?

A.—The information has been called for and will, when received, be placed on the table of the House.

Fisheries

The rate at which salt is issued for fish-curing yards.

*875 Q.—Mr. J. A. Saldanha : With reference to my question No. 217 answered on 26th August 1927, will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state what action has been taken on the proposal for reducing the rate at which salt is issued for fish-curing purposes at fish-curing yards?

A.—The question is still under the consideration of Government.

Medical

Accommodation in the Government Royapetta Hospital.

*876 Q.—Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any memorial from the residents of Royapetta, Mylapore, Triplicane and Mirsahebpet for extending the accommodation of the Government Hospital in Royapetta, which is the one of its kind to serve such a vast area ; and

(b) whether, in view of the fact that the accommodation in the Royapetta Hospital is inadequate, the Government have made any attempts to extend it?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The Government have decided that the question of increasing the accommodation in the Royapetta Hospital cannot be taken up at present. Any scheme for the improvement of this hospital must take its place with reference to the claims of other hospitals in the city and the mufassal for expansion.

Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan :—"May I know from the hon. the Minister for Public Health the grievances that have been set forth in the memorial that has been sent to him?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar :—"I do not remember the details."

Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan :—"May I know the main grievances that have been set forth in the memorial?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar :—"I do not remember."

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Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan:—"May I know, Sir, if the hon. Minister does not think that the hospital has to serve a vast area and that it is not adequate to meet the needs?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar:—"I have said, Sir, in answer to (b) that any scheme for the improvement of this hospital must take its place with reference to the claims of other hospitals in the city and the mufassal for expansion."

Alleged disparity in teaching allowances to men lecturers and women lecturers and its reasons.

*877 Q.—Mr. C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that men lecturers in the Rayapuram Medical School receive a teaching allowance of Rs. 150 per mensem, while the women lecturers in the Lady Willingdon Medical School, Madras, possessing the same qualifications, are given only an allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons for this differentiation?

A.—(a) & (b) The same rate of special pay (including teaching allowance) has now been sanctioned for the women lecturers in the Lady Willingdon Medical School for Women, Madras, as for the men lecturers in the Rayapuram Medical School.

Proposed extension of the Government Headquarters Hospital, Calicut.

*878 Q.—Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have come to any and, if so, what conclusion regarding the acquisition of Mission lands and buildings in Calicut for the extension of the local Government Headquarters Hospital;

(b) whether the Government are aware—

(1) that the proposed acquisition will lead practically to the abolition of the Mission Girls' High School and the Boarding House attached to it and the Mission Women and Children's Hospital;

(2) that the Government themselves gave the Mission a grant of Rs. 10,000, so recently as 1925, for the construction of the Women and Children's Hospital;

(3) that the Mission Women and Children's Hospital is a real necessity in Calicut and serves to remove the congestion in the Government hospital;

(4) that the properties proposed to be acquired have been in the possession of the Mission for more than 90 years and that the Mission has several sacred associations connected with them;

(5) that the Girls' High School buildings and the Boarding House have been used by the Mission for educational purposes for more than 60 years;

(6) that the Government Headquarters Hospital, if extended to the lands proposed to be acquired, will seriously interfere with worship in the Mission church;

(7) that there was a proposal to acquire the property in question in 1920-21 and that it was given up in consequence of the objections raised by the Mission then; and

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(8) that there are lands to the east of the Government hospital, which could be conveniently acquired for its proposed extension ; and

(c) whether, having regard to the injury that will be caused to the Mission by the proposed acquisition, the Government intend giving up the proposal ?

A.—The question of acquiring certain Mission buildings in Calicut for the extension of the Headquarter hospital is still under the consideration of the Government.

Report of the British Social Hygiene Council Delegation.

*879 *Q.*—Mrs. S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the report of the British Social Hygiene Council Delegation has been received by the Local Government, and if so, when ;

(b) when the Government propose to publish the report for the information of the public ; and

(c) whether the Government will be pleased to place on the table of the House a copy of the report sent to the Local Government by British Social Hygiene Council Delegation ?

A.—(a) The report was received on the 5th September 1927.

(b) & (c) The question of publishing the report and of placing a copy of it on the Council table will be considered by the Government.

Recruitment of Civil Assistant Surgeons.

*880 *Q.*—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have arrived at any decision with regard to the holding of competitive examinations for recruitment of Civil Assistant Surgeons ;

(b) whether any persons without the war service have been employed after the competitive examinations have been held in abeyance in 1918 ;

(c) if so, how many ;

(d) whether there are any special reasons for adopting this course ;

(e) what they are ; and

(f) whether there are any more men who have rendered war services and not been provided with appointments ?

A.—(a) Yes. Copies of G.O. No. 975, P.H., dated 16th May 1927, and G.O. No. 1291, P.H., dated 27th June 1927, on the subject are laid on the table. [a]

(b) Yes.

(c) Twenty.

[a] Printed as Appendix XII on pages 518–520 infra.

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(*d*) & (*e*) Several of these officers had served for long periods as temporary Assistant Surgeons. They had been selected for temporary appointments on account of their high qualifications and had a very good record in the department. They were therefore considered fit for permanent appointment to the service without competitive examination. In certain other cases, the appointments were made by promotion from the grade of Sub-Assistant Surgeons. The suspension of the competitive examination for assistant surgery was not intended to affect the arrangement under which experienced Sub-Assistant Surgeons are, in special cases, promoted to be Assistant Surgeons.

(*f*) Officers who returned with an unsatisfactory military record were not provided with appointments. All other officers who performed war service and applied for appointments have been provided with them.

Public Health

Free distribution of quinine.

*881 *Q.*—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: With reference to my question No. 220 answered on 26th August 1927, will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to place before the Council the detailed proposals by the Director of Public Health for the consideration of the Government in connexion with new schemes in 1928–29 for free distribution of quinine and the orders passed by Government?

A.—No. The question is still under the consideration of the Government.

The water-supply scheme of Rajahmundry Municipality.

*882 *Q.*—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) for how long the plans and estimates for protected water-supply of Rajahmundry Municipality have been under preparation;

(*b*) when they are likely to be completed;

(*c*) whether Government are aware that there is agitation by a section of the people that the water and drainage tax should not be paid before the work is actually commenced;

(*d*) whether any provision will be made during the current year to grant to this municipality the amount that may be required to carry on the work; and

(*e*) whether it is a fact that the Government promised to commence the work during the current year?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The attention of the hon. Member is drawn to the answer given to question No. 622 asked at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 28th March 1927. The Sanitary Engineer has reported that the preparation of the detailed plans and estimates for the scheme cannot be completed before October 1927.

(*c*) No.

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(d) The question of providing funds for the execution of the scheme will be considered as soon as the scheme is ready for execution.

(e) No such promise has been made.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Constitution of Districts, Divisions and Taluks

Addition of the Podili and Darsi divisions of Nellore to the Guntur district.

883 Q.—Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) why the proposal to add the Podili and Darsi divisions of Nellore to Guntur district was abandoned by the Government; and

(b) whether in view of the great inaccessibility of these parts from Nellore and Kandukur headquarters, the Government will be pleased to reconsider the desirability of joining them to Ongole and Narasaraopet divisions of Guntur district now?

A.—(a) The proposal was originally made as a measure of economy and was abandoned as it was found that there would be no saving and as objections to the transfer were raised by the residents of the divisions and the authorities consulted.

(b) The Government have no reason to believe that the fact is as alleged and do not propose to reopen the question.

Court of Wards

Sale of certain lands in Veniamangalam and Aharam villages in Arni Jaghir.

884 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Estate Collector of North Arcot has ordered the sale of lands extending to 45 cawnies in Veniamangalam and Aharam villages in Arni Jaghir in North Arcot district by transferring them from 'poramboke' to 'assessed waste';

(b) whether it is a fact that these lands were granted by the Jaghirdar to the villages in No. 683 as pasture poramboke specially for the purpose of cattle-grazing;

(c) whether it is a fact that the people objected to this proposed sale; and

(d) whether Government will be pleased to enquire into the matter?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The Government have no knowledge of the case referred to.

(d) The Government do not propose to take the action suggested by the hon. Member. The administration of the Arni Jaghir is under the control of the Court of Wards to whom any person considering himself aggrieved by any action of the Estate Collector should appeal.

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Famine

Proposed expenditure on famine-relief works in the Kistna district.

885 Q.—The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware of the lack of seasonal rainfall in Kistna district; if not, whether they will be pleased to call for the information; and

(b) what is the amount that the Government propose to spend on famine-relief works in this district?

A.—(a) The Government have perused the Madras Daily Weather Reports and the Weekly Season Reports. They have no reason to think that there has been any lack of seasonal rainfall in the Kistna district.

(b) The Government have no reason to think that famine conditions exist in the Kistna district and do not anticipate any expenditure on relief works in that district.

Irrigation (Water-rate)

Rent paid by the Tinnevelly Mills, Limited.

886 Q.—Mr. Chavadi K. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue and the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state with reference to the answer given to clause (d) of question No. 839 answered on 31st March 1927—

(a) how and on what basis the rent hitherto paid by the Tinnevelly Mills, Limited, for the water power used by the Mills was arrived at;

(b) whether the contract is to be renewed;

(c) whether the Government will make the necessary inquiries before renewing the contract regarding the saving effected to the Mills by the power produced by the Papanasam water over the cost of the same quantity of power produced with any other kind of power producer;

(d) what is the rent paid in 1925–26 and 1926–27 by the mills;

(e) whether the Government called for the balance sheets and statements of profit and loss accounts of the Mills for the last ten years and whether it has any intention of so calling for them before renewing the contract;

(f) in view of the large profits now being earned by the company and of the general increase in prices since the last contract, whether the Government has any intention of revising the rent and increasing it, and, if so, by how much does the Government mean to raise the rent;

(g) whether the Government has received any representations about, or is otherwise aware of, the difficulties of students who have passed their theoretical course in India in mechanical engineering and in textile arts in getting admission into factories for practical training; and

(h) whether, at any rate, in view of those difficulties, the Government has considered the necessity of inserting a term in the contract that the company should take at a time some apprentices, say six at a time for undergoing practical training, three for mechanical engineering and three for training in spinning and weaving, etc., without salary to the students and without fees to the company?

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A.—(*a*) The rent hitherto payable was Rs. 7,500 a year subject to an increase of rent at the rate of 7 annas 3 pies per spindle in excess of 16,544.

(*b*) & (*c*) The Government have passed orders sanctioning the renewal of the lease.

(*d*) —

Year.	Amount of rent paid.		
	RS.	A.	P.
1925–26	19,461	11	10
1926–27	19,527	14	10

(*e*) When renewing the lease, the Government had before them particulars of the dividends paid by the company from 1917 to 1926.

(*f*) The rent hitherto paid amounted to 7 annas 3 pies per spindle subject to a minimum of Rs. 7,500 per annum. The revised rent has been fixed at 12 annas per spindle subject to a minimum of Rs. 24,000 per annum.

(*g*) & (*h*) The Government have received no such representations.

Land Revenue

Assignment of a certain piece of land in Velliyur village to Mr. K. Gopal Nayudu.

887 *Q.*—Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether a piece of land of the extent of about 40 cents in No. 109, Velliyur village in Tiruvallur taluk in Chingleput district has been assigned by the Government to one Mr. K. Gopal Nayudu;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that the villagers have sent a memorial to the Divisional officer objecting to the assignment;

(*c*) whether the villagers have stated in their memorial that the land in question was being used as a public pond; and

(*d*) what were the particular circumstances which have induced the Government to make the assignment in spite of protests from the villagers?

A.—(*a*) to (*d*) The Government have no knowledge or information about this case. Presumably the assignment, if ordered, was ordered by the Tahsildar under the ordinary rules for the assignment of land.

Minor Irrigation

Expenditure under minor irrigation in East Godavari.

888 *Q.*—**Mr. K. V. R. Swami**: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) the extent of land cultivated wet under minor irrigation in East Godavari in 1905–06, 1915–16 and 1925–26;

(*b*) the total capital expenditure under minor irrigation in East Godavari in 1905–06, 1915–16 and 1925–26; and

(*c*) the amount likely to be required to complete the minor irrigation works in East Godavari?

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A.—(*a*) The Government have not the information: and it could not be compiled without reference to old accounts, involving the expenditure of considerable time and labour.

(*b*) Capital and Revenue accounts are not maintained for minor irrigation works. The total expenditure on such works in East Godavari in 1905–06, 1915-16 and 1925–26 was Rs. 26,231, 16,730 and 19,903 respectively.

(*c*) If the hon. Member means the amount likely to be required to complete all the repairs and improvements which are necessary to the minor irrigation works in the district, the Government have not the information required for making an estimate of the amount.

Action taken on the petition regarding Tamarai madugu.

889 *Q.*—Dr. B. S Mallayya: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether any and, if so, what action has been taken on the petition dated 31st January 1927 submitted to the Secretary, Land Revenue and Settlement, by the ryots of No. 126. Movur village, Tiruvallur taluk, Chingleput district, requesting therein the grant of immediate relief in respect of the Tamarai madugu referred to in question No. 296 answered on 15th March 1927?

A.—The only action required to put the Tamarai madugu in an efficient condition is silt clearance The question of silt clearance is being considered by the local officers. The Government have asked for a report as to the action taken.

Settlement

Dates of introduction and expiry of Land Revenue settlements in the various districts of the Presidency.

890 *Q.*—Mr. D. Narayana Raju: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) in which year or years the existing Land Revenue settlements were introduced in the various districts in the Presidency; and

(*b*) in which year or years those settlements will expire?

A.—The calendar [a] of Land Revenue settlements corrected up to 30th June 1927 is laid on the table of the House.

Jails

Report regarding prisoners in this Presidency.

891 *Q.*—Mr. K. V. R. Swami: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state, with reference to question No. 682, answered on 30th March 1927, regarding prisoners in this Presidency—

(*a*) whether the information called for has been received; and

(*b*) if so, whether it will be placed on the Council table?

[a] Printed as Appendix XIII on pages 521–525 infra.

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A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The information is given below :—

Question No. 682—

(*a*) Four hundred and sixty-four persons convicted of offences under chapter VI, Indian Penal Code, are confined in the jails of this Presidency. No prisoners sentenced to imprisonment under section 153-A, Indian Penal Code, or for failure to give security against commission of the above offences, are confined therein.

(*b*) Six of them are natives of other provinces.

(*c*) & (*d*) There are no prisoners who have completed their terms but have not been released for want of consent on the part of the local Governments of other provinces.

Forests

Orders on the Chief Conservator's report.

892 *Q.*—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state, with reference to the answer to question No. 430 given on 21st March 1927—

(*a*) whether Government have passed final orders on the report of the Chief Conservator of Forests ; and

(*b*) if so, whether they will be pleased to lay the same on the table of this House ?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The Government have not yet passed final orders on the Chief Conservator's report referred to. The Government are awaiting a further report from the Chief Conservator.

Scarcity of fodder for cattle in the North Arcot district.

893 *Q.*—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that owing to want of rains fodder for cattle is not available in most reserved forests in the North Arcot district ;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that large areas are closed against grazing in each forest and these are designated 'coupe' areas ;

(*c*) how long these coupe areas have been closed against grazing ; and

(*d*) whether, owing to the prevailing scarcity of fodder, he proposes to open these areas for grazing, excepting coupes of three years, as an urgent relief measure ?

A.—A report has been called for.

List of villages in the Forest districts of Kurnool.

894 *Q.*—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO : With reference to the reply to my question No. 81 regarding list of villages in the Forest districts of Kurnool answered on 23rd August 1927, that the Government had called for information, will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to place the same on the table of the House ?

A.—Information asked for n Legislative Council question No. 81 is appended.*

* Printed as Appendix XIV on pages 525–528 infra.

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Supply of timber from the Nallamalais of Kurnool district.

895 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. Swami: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) when the operations were first commenced in the Nallamalais of Kurnool district to supply timber to the surrounding country;

(*b*) what the gain or loss is in each year since the operations were commenced; and

(*c*) the cost of supervising staff, the value of the timber produced in each year, and value of timber sold?

A.—(*a*) The timber operations were first commenced about the year 1858.

(*b*) & (*c*) A statement [a] giving the information for the last ten years is appended.

Gazettes

Annual subscription and number of subscribers to the "Fort St. George Gazette".

896 Q.—Mr. K. Madhavan Nayar: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) the annual subscription for the *Fort St. George Gazette* and the annual subscription for the district gazettes;

(*b*) the number of paying subscribers for the *Fort St. George Gazette*; and

(*c*) whether the Government are prepared to reduce the annual subcription for the *Fort St. George Gazette* to gain greater circulation and make it more easily available to the public?

A.—(*a*)—

Annual subscription for the *Fort St. George Gazette.*	Annual subscription for the District Gazette.	RS.	A.	P.
The full gazette and all supplements with vernacular supplements in one language only, Rs. 26 (Postage, Inland, Rs. 6).	The full gazette, English edition only.	2	0	0
The gazette only, Rs. 19 (Postage, Inland, Rs. 4).	The full gazette, vernacular editions, each language separately, except for Bellary—Kanarese.	1	8	0
Part I with supplements, Rs. 10 (Postage, Inland, Rs. 4)	The full gazette, Kanarese edition in Bellary.	0	6	0
Part I-A with supplements, Rs. 4 (Postage, Inland, Rs. 2)	Village Supplement or other supplements, English, each.	0	8	0
Part I-B with supplements, Rs. 10 (Postage, Inland, Rs. 4).	Village Supplement or other supplements, vernacular, each supplement in one language.	0	6	0
Part II with supplements, Rs. 10 (Postage, Inland, Rs. 4).				
Part III with vernacular supplements in one language only, Rs. 2 (Postage, Inland, Re. 1).				
Part IV with vernacular supplements in one language only, Rs. 4 (Postage Re. 1).				

Note 1.—Electoral Rolls of the Council of State, Legislative Assembly and Madras Legislative Council which are issued as supplements to the *Fort St. George Gazette* or District Gazettes are not included in the ordinary subscription rates.

Note 2.—Subscribers to the full District Gazettes receive all supplements in the language subscribed for including the proceedings of local bodies printed at private presses.

[a] Printed as Appendix XV on page 529 infra.

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(*b*)—

Portions of the *Fort St. George Gazette.*	Number of paying public subscribers.
Full Gazette	410
Part I only	16
Part I-A only ...	184
Part I-B only ...	386
Part II only	9
Part III only ...	64
Part IV only	61

(*c*) The Government do not consider that a reduction in the subscription would result in a greater circulation.

Civil Justice

Proposals to ameliorate the condition of copyists in the Civil Courts.

897 Q.—Mr. K. Madhavan Nayar : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether a minimum monthly salary of Rs. 20 during the vacation is the only benefit that the copyists in the Civil Courts have derived under the amended rules relating to the grant of allowance to them ;

(*b*) what the recommendation of the High Court was in the matter of amending these rules ; and

(*c*) whether the Government propose to do anything further in the matter ?

A.—(*a*) In *practice* the minimum vacation pay of Rs. 20 is all the benefit that has accrued, as copyists always earn more than Rs. 20 a month.

(*b*) The High Court recommended an increase of the minimum pay from Rs. 14-8-0 to Rs. 20 a month.

(*c*) Nothing.

Courts of Civil Justice in West Godavari district.

898 Q.—Mr. D. Narayana Raju : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) how many Subordinate Judges' Courts are now working in West Godavari district ;

(*b*) what are the local limits of the jurisdiction of each of the said Courts ; and

(*c*) what is the number of original suits and of appeal suits instituted in each of the Subordinate Judges' Courts and in the District Court, West Godavari, from the time the present local jurisdiction arrangements came into force ; and

(*d*) how many of those original and appeal suits relate to the different territorial areas of the several district munsifs comprised in the local jurisdiction of each of the said Courts ?

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A.—(*a*) Two.

(*b*) (1) Subordinate Judge's Court, Ellore, Original jurisdiction over the Kovvur and Bhimavaram Munsifs, and (2) Subordinate Judge's Court, Narasapur, Original jurisdiction over the Tanuku and Narasapur Munsifs.

(*c*) A statement [a] is appended.

(*d*) The information has been called for from the High Court.

Irrigation

Improvement in the Kistna delta irrigation due to the 6 feet falling shutters on the Bezwada anicut.

899 *Q.*—Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state what improvement has been effected in the Kistna delta irrigation by the installation in 1925 of 6 feet falling shutters on the Bezwada anicut?

A.—The Government cannot state at present what improvement has been effected. The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 1211 put at the meeting of the 8th February 1926. The third season for the trial of the working of the shutters will be over with this year's irrigation season.

Inclusion of the Gundlakamma wet scheme in the Kistna project.

900 *Q.*—Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu: With reference to paragraph 2 of G.O. No. 540 I., dated 28th November 1916, abandoning the Gundlakamma project, will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) the reasons for not including this scheme in the modified Kistna reservoir project in 1908; and

(*b*) whether since Government have decided to abandon the Gundlakamma project in 1916 they will consider the feasibility of including the Gundlakamma wet scheme in the Kistna project now?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 786.

Gauge readings of the Musi river.

901 *Q.*—Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu: With reference to the answer to my question No. 332, answered on 27th August 1927, regarding gauge readings of the Musi river, will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to furnish the information called for therein now?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 787.

Details regarding the Pangulur-Janakavaram project in Ongole taluk.

902 *Q.*—Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) the details of the investigation of the Pangulur-Janakavaram project in Ongole taluk mentioned by Colonel Smart before the Irrigation Committee;

[a] Printed as appendix XVI on page 529 infra.

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(*b*) what is the estimated cost, ayacut, revenue and percentage return on this project; and

(*c*) when this work was last examined and when and for what reasons it was abandoned?

A.—The Government have no information but have called for a report.

Repairs to the dam, Iringal Chiva in Calicut taluk across Mampuzha river.

903 Q.—Mr. K. Madhavan Nayar: Will the hon the Law Member and the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether there is a dam called Iringal Chiva in Calicut taluk across Mampuzha river to prevent ingress of salt water into paddy lands in Olavanna, Peravanna and other amsams in Calicut taluk;

(*b*) whether the inhabitants of the said amsams have sent petitions and memorials to the Collector of Malabar that considerable damage has been caused to the paddy crops in the said amsams on account of the failure to repair and renew the said dam, and whether any action has been taken on those petitions; and

(*c*) whether the Government are prepared to consider favourably the said grievances of the ryots and put up the dam?

A.—The Government have no information on the matter.

Proposals to ensure adequate water-supply to the mamul wet lands in the tail-end of the Kakarlamudi channel, Godavari Western Delta.

904 Q.—Mr. D. Narayana Raju: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) what is the extent of mamul wet land irrigable by the tail-end portion of the Kakarlamudi channel, Godavari Western Delta;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that the said channel passes through a depression in its middle reach and that it is therefore difficult to take water to the tail end;

(*c*) whether it is a fact that, to obviate all difficulties of water-supply to the tail-end lands, proposals to alter the course of the channel were submitted in or about the years 1915 and 1924 by the subdivisional officers concerned;

(*d*) if the answer to (*c*) be in the affirmative, what action was taken with reference to those proposals; and

(*e*) what steps are being taken by the Government to ensure proper water-supply to the mamul wet lands included in the tail-end reach of the channel in question?

A.—The Government have no information.

Mahazar regarding Pothanur project.

905 Q.—Mr. D. Narayana Raju: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have received any mahazar from the ryots of Dosapadu and Pothanur villages, Ellore taluk, West Godavari district, regarding Pothanur project; and

(*b*) if so, what action has been taken thereon?

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A.—(*a*) & (*b*) A petition was received and was transferred to the Chief Engineer (Irrigation) for disposal. An estimate for the Rothanur project has since been submitted by the Chief Engineer (Irrigation) and is under consideration.

Silt clearance of major irrigation channels in Tanjore delta.

906 *Q.*—Mr. Syed Tajudin : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased—

(*a*) to lay on the table G.O. No. 351, Public Works (Irrigation) Department of 1913 regarding the silt clearance of all major irrigation channels of the Tanjore delta at the sole cost of Government and subsequent correspondence and orders passed by them till 1925 ; and

(*b*) to state whether it is a fact that a list of such channels reserved for silt clearance by Government was published in the Village Sheet of the District Gazette in 1916 and if so, whether the Government will be pleased to call for such a list from the Collector and lay it on the table ?

A.—(*a*) A copy of G O. No. 351 I., dated 19th June 1913, is laid on the table.[a] No subsequent Government Orders have been issued on the subject. The Chief Engineer (Irrigation) however took up the question with reference to paragraph 1 of the Government Order and approved the proposal of the Superintending Engineer of the late VII Circle to take up in the first instance the improvement of channels having an ayacut of 2,000 acres in the Cauvery division. In regard to channels in the Vennar division the Superintending Engineer was asked by the Chief Engineer (Irrigation) to collect detailed information regarding levels, etc., channel by channel, so that each channel might be dealt with on its merits. The Chief Engineer (Irrigation) has made a reference to the Superintending Engineer as to what was done further in the matter and his final report is awaited.

(*b*) No list of channels to be repaired by the Government was published so far as is known. What was published in Village Sheet No. 9, dated 15th May 1916, was a list of all channels with their correct numbers and names to *assist petitioners* in making their representations. The Collector of Tanjore reported to the Board in 1917 that all channels were cleared of silt by the villagers concerned.

Inclusion of waste lands in the ayacut of the Kistna delta.

907 *Q.*—The Zamindar of Gollapalli : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state the action taken by him on the representations made to him by some of the ryots of Kistna delta about (1) forming a high-flood channel from Mulapadu via Konda Naionavaram, Purushothapatnam Remalle, etc., and (2) including in the ayacut the lands that are now lying waste amidst the swamps of the rice fields which are included in the ayacut ?

[a] Separately laid on the table.

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A.—(1) Representations were received in the form of resolutions passed by the Kistna Non-deltaic Agricultural Improving Association in May 1927 urging the excavation of the high level channel but such a channel is impracticable in the opinion of the local officers of the Public Works Department

(2) The resolutions do not deal with this question.

Police

Reduction of the number of posts of the Malabar Special Police.

908 *Q.*—Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have received the reports of the District Magistrate and the Inspector-General of Police referred to in the answer to question No. 357 answered on 27th August 1927, about the proposal to reduce the number of posts among which the Malabar Special Police are at present distributed;

(*b*) if so, what are the stations that are going to be abolished and what are the places at which the police are going to be stationed in future; and

(*c*) what the estimated expenditure for carrying out the present proposals is?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) & (*c*) The proposals are under consideration.

Public Works

Sale of Government Orders passed by the Public Works Department to the public.

909 *Q.*—The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government propose to make available for sale all the Government Orders passed in the Department of Public Works; and

(*b*) if not, what are the reasons for not publishing them either wholly or in part?

A.—(*a*) No.

(*b*) Such papers as are likely to be of public interest are placed on Editors' Table and made available for sale.

Weather reports

Weather reports for Guntur and Nilgiris districts.

910 *Q.*—Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(*a*) what it costs each district to send weather reports that are published daily in all the daily papers;

(*b*) why the weather reports of Guntur and Ootacamund are not published;

(*c*) what is the saving to Government by cutting out the weather reports of these two districts; and

(*d*) whether the Government will be pleased to order the publication of weather reports of Guntur and Nilgiris districts also at least in future?

A.—(*a*) & (*c*) The Government have no information.

(*b*) The weather reports were discontinued by the Government of India as a measure of retrenchment.

(*d*) The issue of daily weather reports is under the control of the Government of India.

Education

Alleged anomaly of seniors in the Subordinate Educational Service getting less pay than their juniors.

911 *Q.*—Mr. A. V. BHANOJI RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that certain officers of the Subordinate Educational Service who were appointed in 1922, 1923 and 1924 are drawing lesser rates of pay than their juniors in service by years, because they happened to be posted to places carrying a fixed minimum of Rs. 75 and kept there for years together without being taken into regular cadre due to the exigencies of service?

A.—Yes.

The question refers to Licentiate School Assistants. The bulk of the officers are included in a Presidency cadre to which a time-scale of pay applies. There are, however, a few temporary appointments either due to the fact that the schools to which they are attached are on a temporary footing or because additions to the cadre are themselves provisional. Such temporary posts have not been admitted to time-scales of pay and a few of them carry only a fixed pay of Rs. 75 a month. The permanent posts being in a Presidency cadre, vacancies therein have to be filled with reference to the subject and the language area in which the vacancy concerned occurs. The claims of the incumbents of temporary posts could not be considered in filling such vacancies in cases where they did not possess the requisite subject or linguistic qualifications.

Increase in the pay of teachers employed under local boards and aided schools.

912 *Q.*—Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether since he took up office there has been an improvement in the condition, or an increase in the pay, of the teachers employed in the elementary schools under local boards and also aided schools;

(*b*) if so, in what manner and to what extent; and

(*c*) whether the Government will consider the desirability of utilizing a portion of the education cess that the local boards collect for increasing the pay of the teachers serving under the boards?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) No. The hon Member is, however, referred to the answer given to question No. 278 at the meeting of the Council held on 27th August 1927.

(*c*) At present the proceeds of the education tax and the equivalent Government contribution are primarily intended for the expansion of elementary education and the opening of new elementary schools and should not ordinarily be utilized on the

maintenance of existing schools or the revision of the pay of teachers in those schools. The question whether the proceeds of the cess should not also be utilized for raising the pay of the teachers in elementary schools will be considered.

Election of the representatives of non-teacher managers to the Madras District Educational Council.

913 *Q.*—Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state--

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the managers of aided educational institutions in the City of Madras other than teachers have been given the right to elect three representatives to the Madras District Educational Council by the Government acting under section 5, sub-section (6), of the Madras Elementary Education Act;

(*b*) with whom the correspondence was carried by the Government regarding the necessity for giving these rights of representation to non-teacher managers of schools;

(*c*) the date of the Government Order sanctioning the right to elect three members by the Madras non-teacher managers;

(*d*) the date on which the notification regarding the same appeared in the *Fort St. George Gazette*;

(*e*) whether the Government have received any petition from any of the non-teacher managers questioning the validity of the election held by their association to return three representatives to the Educational Council;

(*f*) whether it is a fact that notice for the meeting to elect these representatives was dated the 1st April, a day before the order of the Government was passed giving the right of representation;

(*g*) whether the meeting was held on the 11th April, a day before the notification appeared in the *Fort St. George Gazette*;

(*h*) what orders have been passed by the Government on this petition and when were such orders passed; and

(*i*) whether it is a fact that private copies of the order referred to in clause (*c*) was given to Dr. Swaminathan and that he was assured before the actual order of the Government that such right of representation would be given and that he might proceed with the election?

A.—(*a*) Yes.
(*b*) The President, District Educational Council, Madras.
(*c*) 2nd April 1927.
(*d*) 12th April 1927.
(*e*) Yes.
(*f*) It is understood that a notice was issued on 4th April 1927.
(*g*) Yes.
(*h*) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to notification No 474, dated 20th September 1927, published on page 478 of Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 27th September 1927.
(*i*) No.

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Local Boards

Removal of the office of the Union Board, Jandrapett, Bapatla taluk, to a Siva temple.

914 Q.—Mr. G. R. Premayya: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the office of the Union Board, Jandrapett, Bapatla taluk, Guntur district, has been removed to a Siva temple;

(b) whether it is a fact that certain castes find it inconvenient to go freely into the office on business;

(c) whether the President of the District Board was informed of this inconvenience;

(d) whether an explanation was called for from the Jandrapett Union Board; and

(e) if the explanation has been given, what it is?

A.—The Government have no information.

Buildings

Rent of the Vakils' Chambers.

915 Q.—Mr. K. Madhavan Nayar: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) when it was communicated to the occupants of Vakils' Chambers attached to civil courts that G.O. No. 2026, dated 23rd December 1926, was applicable to the Vakils' Chambers also;

(b) whether rent at the higher rate is being levied from the occupants of those chambers from a date long prior to such communication; and

(c) whether Government will consider the desirability of giving up their claims to such higher rate of rent during the period anterior to the date of such communication?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government do not know.

(c) The orders in the Government Order have effect only from the date of the Government Order and the Government do not think that any concession is required.

Industries

Different aspects of the sandalwood industry.

916 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. Swami: Will the hon. the Minister for Development and the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) what different aspects of the sandalwood industry the Government are considering; and

(b) whether Government have arrived at any decision with regard to these aspects?

A.—(a) & (b) The question of ensuring an adequate supply of sandalwood to factory at Kuppam is under the consideration of Government.

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Public Works Department

Alleged anomaly in the Public Works Department establishment list.

917 *Q.*—Mr. Syed Tajudin : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that during the retrenchment of the D.P.W. overseers in 1922, some temporary overseers under the Chief Engineer's orders were ousted and subsequently reinstated as acting vacancies arose ;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that two overseers of the Waltair Circle were ousted similarly ;

(*c*) whether such overseers who were once ousted and reappointed as acting vacancies arose are juniors to those who have been continuously working as temporary overseers ;

(*d*) whether in the preparation of the annual establishment list such men are shown below those who are holding continuously temporary posts ;

(*e*) whether the overseers of the Waltair Circle ousted in retrenchment of 1922 and after some time reappointed were shown in the establishment list of 1926 as seniors to those who have been holding temporary posts continuously though they were shown as juniors to them in the list—1924 ; and

(*f*) whether the Government will be pleased to consider the desirability of investigating into this anomaly and revise the establishment list ?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) Thirty-four temporary sub-overseers were discharged.

(*c*) They were considered junior to those who were retained in service.

(*d*) Yes.

(*e*) The seniority list of 1924 was prepared after the retrenchment of 1922 and 1923.

In 1926 some of the overseers represented to the Superintending Engineer their grievances regarding their position in the seniority list of 1924 according to which an overseer of ten years standing was ranked separately in the list of acting men, while those of three to six years were shown above him in the temporary list. On a perusal of the records he ordered the revision of the list so far as the temporary and acting men were concerned, taking into account the aggregate service condoning individual breaks of three months and less and not the service after retrenchment, observing that if this was not done it might well be that a man would have to finish all his service as a temporary or acting man.

(*f*) The Government do not think that further inquiry is called for.

[*Note.*—An asterisk * at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]

II

MESSAGE FROM HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR IN *RE* THE ALLOTMENT OF DAYS FOR NON-OFFICIAL BUSINESS.

11-45 a.m. * The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I have to communicate to the House the Message from His Excellency the Governor, dated 19th October 1927, which is as follows :

' In response to the address presented at the meeting of the Madras Legislative Council on the 23rd August, endeavour will be made to allot a greater number of days than heretofore for the transaction of non-official business, but I desire to point out to the hon. Members of the Council that whether this will be practicable will depend upon the progress made in the disposal of official business which must be given precedence.'

Amendments to Standing Orders Nos. 19, 26, 39 *and* 49.[a]

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The next item is Amendments to Standing Orders, notice of which was given by Mr. J. A. Saldanha. The hon. Member not being in his place, they shall be deemed to have been withdrawn."

III

MOTIONS ON MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC INTEREST.

TOTAL PROHIBITION IN FIVE YEARS.

* Mr. A. PARASURAMA RAO :—" Mr. President, Sir, I beg leave to move this resolution namely,—

' *This Council recommends to the Government that total prohibition of drink in the Madras Presidency within the course of five years be declared to be their goal and that they do select immediately five districts in the Presidency and take all necessary measures to stop all importation, manufacture, sale and drink of all intoxicating liquors within the districts so selected.*'

" Sir, this resolution apparently is one of far-reaching importance both from the point of view of the people as well as from the point of view of the Government. No doubt, at the outset, I may expect sympathy from all hands so far as the question of prohibition is concerned. That sympathy can be easily shown to me even in a manner which cannot be easily acted upon or depended upon by the people. The sympathy of the Government has been exhibited from the beginning when they first of all took interest in the matter of prohibiting the drink itself. The drink problem came into the hands of the Government so early as 1852, when they thought that they should somehow or other have a control over the people who resort to this evil practice, and so they began to legislate upon this question. As they began to legislate, they thought that legislation must take the form of getting some sort of revenue. The only excuse they put forward for getting a revenue out of this evil was that it would deter the persons who resort to this evil practice. But practically they have very freely taken advantage of it. On the other hand, I shall be able to convince this House that the evil has increased, and we see to-day that there are numberless votaries to this evil on account of the policy that has been pursued all along by the Government itself. The apparent declaration of the Government is that they want to put down drink. On the other hand, they have been, by their own acts and by the rules that have been framed under the Excise Act, directly, I should say, encouraging drink, instead of putting down the evil altogether. It is only due entirely to the feeling that somehow or other the revenue ought

[a] An item adjourned from the list of Business for 20th October 1927.

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to be increased. The Government do not proceed with the view that the evil must be put down, but on the other hand they want that even out of this evil money should be made. That is the object with which the whole policy has been obviously pursued. I shall show to this House by positive examples that that is the policy which the Government has been pursuing, though they do not openly declare it to be so. There have been rules made to the effect that special licences ought to be given for the sale of liquors at times of fairs and festivals. This is the kind of sympathy which the Government has shown. Another kind of their sympathy I shall show to the House. During the time when the sale of liquors is made—probably because the people are beginning to become wise—they say, just like any other trader in the market, 'I shall give you sample bottles, go and test them at home, and then if you are satisfied come in larger numbers to purchase our commodity.' If by such a kind of sympathy they are attempting to prohibit drink, if that is the object with which the Government have been pursuing their policy of putting down this evil, then we shall say that we shall have none of that sympathy, none of that policy, let not Government pursue such a policy. We shall so say to them openly. But that is how the policy has been pursued. Now, Sir, it is not necessary to prove it otherwise, because everybody admits it, and there is no one who can gainsay the fact that drink is a positive evil, an evil which we cannot easily pass over because it is an evil not only affecting the person who is addicted to it, but also it affects the nation at large It affects progeny, it affects vitally everbody that comes in contact with it. Under those circumstances, is it not necessary that we as men responsible for putting down this evil habit among men should with a high hand, with all the strength that we can command, put it down or must we only sleep over the matter because we get a few crores of rupees from out of this criminal policy? I say, Sir, that the four and a half crores of rupees that is got out of these poor, unfortunate mortals is nothing but criminal money. The Government is entirely responsible for encouraging directly and indirectly this habit among the people. I am not able to use sufficiently strong language to condemn the policy of the Government, and I am not capable of it, but I dare say that there are veterans here who will certainly follow me, and, if they will only agree with me, will put it in such a strong language as would induce the House to unanimously pass this resolution, without the least demur whatsoever.

"The one thing which I wish to impress upon the House is that every murder, every crime has at its inception the drink habit. As you know, Sir, the district from which I come, I am ashamed to say, is noted for murders, and a murderer would not, under ordinary circumstances when he is sober, care or condescend to murder a fellow being. But under the influence of drink, he loses himself and is prepared to do anything and everything, and the factions that are prevailing in the country are naturally the result of some street brawls originated from drink. All these things go to show that this evil has to be completely rooted out.

"Then, Sir, the resolution it will be seen consists of two parts, one, the policy which the Government has to declare, whether they are prepared to prohibit drink altogether, or whether they will only say, 'Well, I will only prohibit this indigenous liquor and not the foreign liquor, or the foreign liquor and not the indigenous liquor' or any shilly-shallying like that, or to declare that they would put down this evil with a strong hand; and secondly that they must take immediate measures to introduce complete

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prohibition in five districts of the Presidency. So long as they are convinced of the enormity of the evil, they must be prepared to do it immediately and should not put it off. The evil is there. Once we accept this principle, it is not necessary that we must wait for a time which will suit the occasion. What is the occasion that will suit best, when a robber has entered the house and is committing depredations? In such a case are we to bide for time? If we are to wait, we must wait till the waves of the sea abate. There are certain gentlemen who say, 'well let it be ten years, let it be twenty years, let it be some period of time.' But I would say that, once we are convinced it is an evil, it ought to be immediately stamped out. Why should it be said 'do it to-morrow, or do it the day after to-morrow, do it within the course of a few years'? Is it because the evil day should be put off or they do not realize the enormity and necessity of putting down this evil? That is the reason why, with all humility, I ask this hon. House not to put off this question.

12 noon "The second part of my resolution is this: If the policy is accepted by the Government, they should immediately take steps to carry it out in right earnest. It is no good saying: 'Well, we are sympathetic and we are very much agreeable to your wishes.' In this problem of drink there is no question of diluting. We want real work to be taken on hand immediately. For that purpose the proposition suggests that five districts may be selected for complete prohibition immediately. The period of five years mentioned in the resolution is with the object of reaching our goal of complete prohibition throughout the whole presidency within that period of five years. If we take five districts each year, within the next five years we could extend prohibition to all the twenty-five districts and thus in five years we could reach our goal. So, there is no good of neither extending the period or otherwise meddling with it. It may be asked: Well, if only one or two districts are immediately taken up, how would it interfere with the work of prohibition. I submit, Sir, that if a larger area is taken up and prohibition is introduced, it would be much easier to control the area. Because, if once a man smells liquor in a particular man's house or place in an area where complete prohibition has been introduced, that individual could be at once put down either as a person who carries on illicit distillation or gets liquor by illicit transport from outside. So, it is always better to have a larger area than confining ourselves to a smaller area. But there is one more reason why a larger area should be selected. Sir, when one has a craving for drink he will immediately run to the nearest district or shop and have his craving satisfied. I would in connexion with this mention to the House that even persons who are in the habit of drinking coffee are not free from this temptation. I have known cases in which gentlemen from Cocanada have taken season tickets to run up to Samalkotah for the purpose of having a sip of coffee. When such a thing is possible . . . (Mr C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar: 'I hope, they get good coffee.') Good coffee, no doubt. When such a thing is possible in the case of coffee, the House may imagine what longer distances persons addicted to drink would not travel for satisfying their craving. Therefore, Sir, the larger the area the better it would be for bringing the whole thing under satisfactory control. That is the reason why I suggest that five districts may be selected. I hope the hon. the Minister for Public Health would agree with me so far as this suggestion is concerned.

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"Probably the hon. Minister may ask : How are you going to make good the deficit that would be caused by introducing prohibition in a selected area. I say, Sir, whatever may be the deficit, we should not on that score fail to carry out this important step. We may give up some of the luxuries and amenities of life which we enjoy if we can save these unfortunate people from their drinking habits. No money consideration should deter us, if we succeed at least to a certain extent and we shall have immense satisfaction. Even the hon. Minister will feel his conscience completely consoled if he could succeed at least in getting round the drunkards of a particular area. And, the moment he goes to one such area the wives and children of these drunkards will welcome him with open arms and he will have their blessings, because it is these unfortunate beings that actually suffer appalling misery every day of their lives.

"Now, Sir, originally, the right to sell liquor was being auctioned by taluks, afterwards firkas were auctioned and after a time villages were auctioned and now, shops are being auctioned. That is the reason why I say that increase of revenue has been the goal of the Government and not prohibition. If increase of revenue is still their goal, I have nothing to say; but if on the other hand, as has often been proclaimed from the Treasury Benches, prohibition is their goal, then I am justified in standing up before them and appeal to them to agree to my view. I would appeal to the hon. Minister for Excise to consider this important resolution and see that it is passed and, not only passed, but put into practice immediately. All eyes are turned towards the result of this resolution, no matter whether they are here or outside. It is our duty to give them entire satisfaction and it is a serious responsibility. Gentlemen, there is no use frittering away our time by saying, let it be ten years, twenty years and so on. Let us do it immediately and let us have the period as short as possible. I am not very particular about the number of years. Let it be five or six or even seven. But let it be as short as possible. If hon. Members feel that five years is too short a period for the purpose, let them fix their own period. But I would insist upon this thing. Let the policy be declared and brought into force immediately. With these few words, I commend this resolution for the acceptance of the House."

* Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao :—"Sir, before I begin to speak upon the motion, may I make a submission to you, Sir, that if I exceed the time by a few minutes I may be allowed."

* The hon. the President :—"It is only in the case of Members of the Treasury Bench and Leaders of parties that that consideration is shown."

* Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao :—"I bow to your decision, Sir. This motion, coming as it does on the last non-official day during this meeting, I am afraid, will meet with no better fate than that which fell to the lot of the Neill's Statue resolution. But yet I am bound to perform my duty. I feel that a great deal has been said on the floor of this House about the ideal of the Government—the ideal of prohibition. But may I ask the hon. the Excise Minister whether ideal and practice are two different things in the world? Whether prohibition can be achieved without entering into it and beginning prohibition, and whether one can learn to swim without getting into water at all? Various expedients have been attempted, according to

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the Government, to put down drink in this country. But what has been the result? In 1900 there were 30,210 shops. The Government attempted the expedient of decreasing the number of shops, but yet with 10,434 shops in 1925–26 the income of the Government rose from Rs. 1,34,13,799 to Rs. 4,64,43,007. In trying the expedient the Government have tried, I am sure my hon. Friend from Cuddapah was right when he said that the eye has always been upon the income. But for that, things would have proceeded in a very much quicker manner, and to-day, we would not have had the spectacle of an Excise Minister under diarchy excusing himself day in and day out and saying that his ideal is prohibition, but that he is still considering, considering, considering the problem of how to translate that ideal into practice.

"I will refer to one or two instances to point to the way in which even the present Excise Minister is going about his business. Recently we had the question of the licensing boards raised. We had a committee on excise and that committee in its report had actually stated that in Bengal a progressive step was taken by the Government of Bengal. That progressive step was, that all municipalities which are also divisional headquarters should have licensing boards. But our Excise Minister, the great advocate of prohibition that he is, the great enthusiast that he is to put that into practice, was unable to accept even that small suggestion. And, the answers that he gave months ago to a question of mine asking for information about the location of a shop in a particular village where the Chenchus—a wild tribe in my district—were in the habit of indulging in drink and committing crime, were that he had no information and he is taking still months to get the information. I do not know the exact position of the Excise Minister under this diarchy. But I must say that he has egregiously failed in his own ideals and ideas about this question of prohibition.

12-15 p.m. "He has time and again told us that it is a matter of finance. What has happened in the matter of finance also? Let me examine it in the very limited time allotted to me. Numbers of questions were asked on the floor of this House whether the amount remitted by the Government of India has been, either in part or wholly, earmarked for the purpose of prohibition and the answer given by the hon. the Excise Minister was that he was not able to tell us whether any portion of it could be allocated. He has been going about and saying in his public lectures that taxation would be necessary. A few questions were asked as to what steps he was taking and what were his exact considerations with regard to the question of prohibition and whether he was not able to tell us anything specific in the matter. The Excise Committee to which I have just now referred recommended certain taxes as possible in order to make provision as against deficiency in revenue on account of prohibition. Dr. John Mathai and Mr. Suryanarayana Rao suggested surcharge of income-tax, death and partition duties, duty on the export of groundnut, duties on coffee and tea, amusement tax and so on. All these were suggested. I do not know whether the hon. the Excise Minister, practical man that he is, has taken steps to get these examined and ascertained the possibility of getting money from those sources. The question of finance is a question which I consider is merely raised in order to shelve the whole point at issue. As a matter of fact, on the Excise department the expenditure to-day is about Rs. 43,86,900 according to the budget. I know

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that Government has been very careful about every pie of its income. It has been very careful to put down illicit manufacture, not because they want that people should not drink, but because they want that revenue should not suffer. It has been stated in Government reports that their revenue would suffer, if such and such thing were done. This is a thing which has been so often stated in Government reports. When an efficient force has been so carefully created which can deal with this question of collecting revenue, I do not see any reason why the hon. the Excise Minister should bring forward the question of expenditure so prominently in regard to prohibition. Probably, the same staff may be able to do the duty of prohibition when that is accepted as it is now doing the duty that is assigned to it of collecting revenues for the Government. But if a little more expenditure is required, certainly provision can be found by methods that have been suggested hitherto and which may be suggested further.

"I have to mention one pertinent fact about finance and that is this There is, at the disposal of the Government, 116 lakhs of rupees of a recurring nature from the next year. If only the Excise Minister is strong enough and is earnest enough about this question he can ask the Government to put at his disposal the whole amount for this experiment. I know that a portion of the large surplus may have been absorbed in the usual expenditure. But it can all be adjusted if only the Minister wills it. I do not believe in any piecemeal experiment either. Prohibition can really be successful only when a large tract is taken up for experiment. If small tracts are taken up trouble is possible, for the reason that if you take up a small tract, it will be so near the tract without prohibition, and in that case it would be easy for people to smuggle. It would be easy for the people to go and drink easily, as my Friend humorously remarked in regard to the habit of drinking coffee. I am sure unless the tract is large enough there would be a tendency for smuggling and for illegal method of getting drink. Therefore the experiment has to be made on a large enough area and it is that that has induced us to insert in this resolution a limit of five years and five districts."

* The hon. the President :—"The question is 'This Council recommends to the Government that total prohibition of drink in the Madras Presidency within the course of five years be declared to be their goal and that they do select immediately five districts in the Presidency and take all necessary measures to stop all importation, manufacture, sale and drink of all intoxicating liquors within the districts so selected'."

Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi :—"The amendment that stands in my name runs as follows:—

'In line 2 for the words "five years" *substitute* the words "twenty years".

'*Add* at the end the words "without resorting to any extra taxation".'

"Sir, I am not moving the first amendment. I want only to move the second."

* The hon. the President :—"In that case the hon. Member will have to wait. Mr. Kaleswara Rao has given notice of an amendment on this motion to substitute the words 'ten years' for the words 'five years'. Does any hon. Member object to it on the score of short notice?"

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No objection being taken, Mr. Kaleswara Rao was called upon to speak.

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" Sir, I wish to move the amendment

'*That total prohibition should be completed within ten years instead of five years*',

so that it may not be said that we are moving this resolution in an impracticable way or merely to obstruct or without realizing the difficulties of finance or of administration. In this question we want to help the Government to co-operate with it and to do everything possible to make this issue absolutely successful. If this one evil has been eradicated from this Province on account of which millions of families . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member is requested to confine his remarks to his amendment as to why he wants that ten years should be substituted for five years."

Mr. A. KALESWARA ROW :—" May I ask one thing and that is whether I will be allowed to speak on the proposition later on ? "

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" If he catches the eye of the President which is improbable as there are so many other members who are anxious to speak on this motion."

Mr. A. KALESWARA ROW :—" The reason why I want that ten years should be substituted for five years is that we must give the hon. the Excise Minister some time to make the experiment really successful. There are 25 districts in the Presidency and he can complete the experiment only within ten years. Though in the first year he may take 4 or 5 districts, afterwards he may do things a little more leisurely. This year he must do more because he has got a lot of money in his hands. No doubt some lakhs have been spent. Still he has about 90 lakhs. I mean the Finance Department, out of the remission of Provincial contribution and if he now makes up his mind he can really begin the experiment. This is the most opportune time . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member is again requested to confine his remarks to the amendment."

Mr. A. KALESWARA ROW :—" On an average he can take up each district."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I cannot allow the hon. Member to go on. The hon. Member will kindly resume his seat."

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—" In seconding this amendment I should like to say in the first instance there is nothing impossible or impracticable about the resolution as it is. But as some of us really feel that in order to persevere in their attempts the Government may feel that a period of five years is too short a period, we want that ten years should be substituted. I may draw the attention of hon. Members of this House to this fact, viz., that about two years ago a resolution was passed by the South Indian Liberal Federation fixing the time limit as ten years within which prohibition should be reached. Five years may be considered too short a period and it is our desire not to embarrass the Government However much one may be willing to proceed quickly with the pace in the direction of total prohibition, in

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view of the large area of this Presidency we feel that before total prohibition can become a *fait accompli* Government should try this experiment in a large area for a period of ten years so that the success of this experiment may be within the range of practical politics. That is the reason why we want that a period of ten years should be substituted for five years."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is that 'ten years' be substituted for 'five years'. The motion is for the discussion of the House."

Mr. A. PARASURAMA RAO :—"In view of the fact that my hon. Friends ask for an extension of the period to ten years I am willing to accept the amendment."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The House has to accept it. I think the House is ready for the question regarding the amendment. I now put the amendment to the vote of the House : In the resolution of Mr. A. Parasarama Rao in line 2 *substitute* the words 'ten years' for 'five years'."

The amendment was put and carried.

Mr. K. V. R. Swami rose to move his amendment.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Before the hon. Member moves his amendment I wish to know the difference between 'goal' and 'aim' because under Standing Order 32 (5) I have to disallow frivolous amendments."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—"I do not wish to move the amendment."

* Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI :—"The amendment that stands in my name runs as follows :—

'*Add at the end "without resorting to any extra taxation".*'

"I felt that without stipulating that no extra taxation should be resorted to if we passed this resolution, the Government might think of introducing any Bill that would go to increase the taxation.

"It has been represented in this House how the people have already been very much over-taxed. If any extra taxation is resorted to in order to give effect to total prohibition, it will be a calamity to the country. In this connexion I wish to invite the attention of the hon. the Excise Minister to his speech delivered in Nellore during his tours. He said, Sir, that he would try to introduce prohibition in Nellore which has been selected as one of the two districts for the introduction of total prohibition. He warned the district people to be prepared for any extra taxation. Perhaps they would be taken to task if they do not agree to that condition. That prompted me to make this resolution more definite than it would otherwise be, without my amendment being incorporated in the resolution. The Government say that they have to lose a good deal of their income if prohibition is introduced. The present income from Excise being Rs. 5 crores, the introduction of prohibition in five districts will not involve a loss of more than one crore of rupees from that income. That being so, it would not at all be a hardship if the Government introduce prohibition in five districts, and there would be a reduction of only one crore of rupees in the anticipated excise revenue. When there is a remission of nearly 3½ crores of rupees of 12-30 p.m.

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the provincial contributions, if the Government are really anxious to introduce prohibition I am sure that this amendment would be accepted by the hon. the Minister who has already expressed his intention. With these words I move that my amendment 'without resorting to any extra taxation' be added at the end of the resolution."

* Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—"Sir, I second the amendment proposed by Mr. Ramachandra Reddi. As was pointed out by him, with the remission of the provincial contribution to hand and with that money now available, it is perfectly easy, only if the hon. the Minister has a real heart about the matter and makes a real effort at it, for him to carry out the policy of prohibition without any extra taxation. Therefore, Sir, I second the amendment of Mr. Ramachandra Reddi and I hope the hon. the Minister will accept it."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is that the words 'without resorting to any extra taxation' be added at the end of the amended resolution of Mr. Parasurama Rao."

Mr. A. PARASURAMA RAO :—"I accept the amendment."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The House has to accept it."

* Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—"In view of the fact that the resolution is an important one, may I suggest that both the resolution and the amendment may be discussed together and that both of them may be put to vote at the end, instead of putting the amendment to the House now? If this amendment is put to vote and carried it will make the position of the Government difficult. They may not be able to give effect to prohibition without resorting to extra taxation. I would therefore suggest that this amendment may be put along with the main proposition itself, because some of us want to know what the Government view is."

*Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"I want to say, Sir, that before this amendment is put to vote, the Government may just say whether they will accept any portion of the resolution or this amendment so that the House may be in a better position to decide whether this amendment is necessary or not."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The proposition is to allow discussion both on the amendment as well as the amended resolution and to put the first portion of the resolution to vote first, and then the last portion."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"The proposition with the amendment may be put to the House first and then the proposition without the amendment."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"May I know the wishes of the hon. Member in charge, on this point?"

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"I should prefer the amendment to be settled first."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Under Standing Order 62 (2) 'it shall be in the discretion of the President to put first to vote either the original motion or any amendment which may have been brought forward'. Under this Standing Order, I propose to put the amended resolution to the vote of the House first and then this amendment.

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"The amendment and the amended resolution are for the discussion of the House."

*Mr. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed :—"Mr. President, Sir, the question of prohibition has been discussed on the floor of this House more than once and the Government have repeatedly said in this House that the goal of the Government is prohibition. But events have not proved that it is also the conviction of the Government that prohibition should be adopted in this country. The words 'prohibition is the goal of the Government' seem to have no meaning with the Treasury Bench. They have often been saying that their goal is prohibition but they have done nothing practically to give effect to the goal of prohibition. If there is really any seriousness or sincerity behind this professed language that has often been thrown at us, the Government should, and one would rather expect them to, have taken some steps in that direction. The Government have simultaneously been saying that its object and policy is minimum consumption and maximum revenue. That has been a very dangerous and vicious policy. It has led to unwholesome results and has not proved to be in any way to the interests of the people. Consumption, they say, has been the minimum; or, they want it to be the minimum. But they have not achieved even that. No doubt, the revenues have been from time to time on the increase. The Government are more anxious to get more income than to minimise the drink evil itself, With regard to this policy of minimum consumption and maximum gain the earlier part of it has proved to be a failure though the Government seem to have succeeded in the other part. Sir, we on this side of the House want the Government to understand what prohibition means. We want prohibition total and immediate if possible. If it is not possible, we say we shall allow a period of 5 or 10 years as the case may be. Even if a period of 10 years or 20 years has been fixed for total prohibition, yet Government, ought not to think that the question of prohibition is one of yesterday or the day before; but it has been one of many years. Years have elapsed; the Government have not moved a single step towards the direction of the goal which they have so often professed on the floor of this House and elsewhere. Probably this was done in order to get out of the difficult positions in which they were placed from time to time. Total prohibition is possible, Sir, here and now. It has been possible in countries like America. Total prohibition of the opium traffic has been possible in China. That was the case because the only authority that can put down the opium problem was the Chinese Government, and because the British Government combined with the other Governments and made it an international question, the opium traffic in China was put down within an appreciably short period of ten years. In India, to put down the drink evil is still easier and they can put it down in a couple of years if they choose. But the Government have always been raising frivolous objections, trifling reasons and trivial excuses. They have been saying that the loss of revenue is a great concern with them. No doubt Sir, there will be loss of revenue if they put down the drink evil. But it will not be a recurring or continuous loss. In countries where prohibition has succeeded, within a very short period the income of the Government has increased by tenfold and twentyfold. That has been tried and found to be true in the case of a great country like America. Sir, it is quite possible that, if this drink evil is put down and all the concomitant consequences of the drink evil are removed,

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people will grow in material and moral prosperity. They will have more working hours; they will have more work to do and will earn more; they will save money by being economical; they will have proper and good health for doing more work without being enervated; in the long run, as economists well know, good health really goes to add much to the revenues of the Government in any country. If the Government were only to realize the evils of drink and remove them, they will see that they stand to gain and not to lose, the moment they stop the evil.

"Again, Sir, the Government come out with the plea that they require additional staff and additional money for putting down the drink evil. I do not see how they can really justify the necessity for any additional staff. In putting down the opium evil the Chinese Government have not required any extra staff or any extra demand on their budget. With the existing staff this Government must be able to put down the drink evil. The staff which is now employed in the Excise department may be utilized to look after the duties when prohibition is introduced. Perhaps, the existing staff may probably be found superfluous. It is a frivolous excuse for the Government to say that they should be granted more revenues for putting down the drink evil. Sir, as a concession to the unwillingness of this Government hon. Members of this House have been bringing up legislation for 'local option.' But insincere as the Government are, they have not acceded even to this moderate demand of the representatives of the people in this very House.

12-45 p.m. "Measures for local option which preceded total prohibition in a country like America were sought to be introduced in this Council, but His Excellency the Governor and his Ministers did not accede to even that small measure of legislation to put down the drink evil. On the other hand, the hon. the present Minister for Excise believes in total prohibition; he has been believing in it since a year or approximately a year, but nothing has happened. We expected, Sir, that a prohibition Bill would be introduced into this Council in a short time. To day, however, the Minister is silent, rather reticent, as to what exactly he has done with regard to the prohibition Bill. It is no doubt true, Sir, that if the Government is really a representative Government, a Government for the good of the people and for the people—of course, it is not a Government by the people, although it professes to be for the good of the people—if the Government is really a benign Government, when the chosen representatives of the people both in this House and outside brought it home to the Government and demanded that the drink evil ought to be put down at once, the Government ought to have taken advantage of such a demand (At this stage Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar occupied the Chair) that was made from time to time. The Government themselves realize to a great extent that the increase in crime and the increase in the ill-being of the people, over which it is ruling, is due to this drink evil; and yet as a Government they have not cared to concern themselves with the moral and material well-being of the people. It is true, Sir, that we do not have the necessary power and cannot get over the difficulties that are placed in the way of our bringing legislation direct and straight and therefore the Government are holding fast. Yet, Sir, I am sure that there will come a time when this Government or any Government for the matter of that, will have to yield to the demand of the people

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in regard to total prohibition. I hope the Government will not, at least now after they have committed themselves to several principles and policies, go back upon the question of total prohibition. A reasonable period is given to this Government to try to make it a success. No one can plead that ten years' time is a short period for an experiment like this. Other countries have succeeded in a much shorter time; whereas I may say that the period fixed by us is not a shorter one. We have been agitating for prohibition for over one or two decades and now we are giving a third decade to the hon. the Minister to try this experiment and make it a success.

"Sir, even by a stroke of the pen or by a single word of mouth, countries have succeeded in bringing about prohibition. Thirteen hundred years ago in a country like Arabia where people were awful drunkards and the greatest drunkards in the world, where every house contained thousands of jars of the finest wine made in Persia and other surrounding countries, by one stroke of the pen and one word of mouth, the whole country became dry. If this country cannot become dry in a single day or a single moment, it is very well open to this Government and to us to make it become dry at least within ten years. Ten years is quite a long period in the life of a single individual. Sir, it is futile on the part of the Government to say that it is impossible or impracticable to bring about prohibition. If it is really impracticable, let not the Government stop with saying so; let them try the experiment of local option which has succeeded so splendidly in America before that country went dry. Why not allow local option at least to succeed in this country? Why do His Excellency and His Ministers hold fast against introduction of even local option? I hope the Government will change their policy. If they are sincere, their sincerity should be shown to the people and they must set their foot against this evil of drink and stop making profuse promises or indulging in language which they do not mean to carry out. I hope, Sir, this resolution will be accepted."

* Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu:—"Sir, I am surprised that a resolution of this sort is coming up before the House not annually but even quarterly. I do not see why after the resolution is moved, the hon Minister should not rise up in his seat and immediately tell us what he is going to do in the matter. I do not think he will be benefited by the speeches made here, especially as the subject has been discussed thread bare so many times; and my friends of the Swarajist party are vying with one another to see what decision the Ministers have come to on this particular question, after ten months. Anyhow, a clear, honest statement of policy as to whether the Minister will introduce prohibition or not will be most welcome. If these Ministers after a period of ten months should honestly feel, now that even the impost has been removed, that they cannot introduce prohibition, let them say so and we shall thank them. I am glad, Sir, that the present atmosphere is very congenial to them. There is a fight between members to fix the period at five or ten years. The Swarajists are not particular to have the period at ten years only, they are prepared even for 100 years. If the Ministers should rise up and say, it should be 100 years, they will surely accept it. This is a very opportune moment for them. Just before the 'No confidence' motion we saw the third Minister going out here and there and saying 'I will declare prohibition'. He addressed a meeting at Nellore and said that 'the whole district of Nellore will go dry; but take care that

your representatives do not forsake me at the proper time. Take care that you agree for additional taxation.' Sir, it is for him to rise up now and state whether he will try prohibition in two districts. Though this resolution wants it in five districts, we will be satisfied with two districts to begin with."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"On a point of personal explanation, Sir. I think I said at question time the other day that I found that the report in the newspapers was not exactly correct."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"You can correct it now."

* Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"I am glad, Sir, that that contradiction is coming so soon and that in this House and not in the Press. Whatever it may be, Sir, we are prepared for more surprises. But we thought that what was reported in the Press was the considered opinion of the Minister though not as a Minister set at least as an individual member. Anyhow, he says he has got more surprises for us. Before he gives us other surprises, I should like that he rises up in his place and tells us what exactly he proposes to do.

"Next, Sir, I have to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to one point. There is a resolution already passed by this Council—not exactly this Council, but the previous Council—that this question should be tackled seriously, that the question of making up the revenue which would thereby be lost should be considered and that ways and means to make up that portion of the revenue should be considered by the Finance Committee. I should like to know from the hon. the Minister whether the Finance Committee has considered the question at all and whether there is any likelihood of any decisions being come to in the near future. On these two points we expect the Minister to rise up and tell us what exactly his policy is and what his methods are, and save waste of further time by this Council over a subject which has been discussed *ad nauseam*."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Mr. President, I do not propose to detain the House very long by trying to meet the many points and details that have been discussed by the previous speakers on the opposite side of the House. I shall confine myself to the resolution now before the house as well as to the amendment of my Friend Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi. The resolution proposes, Sir, that we should have total prohibition within a period of five years and that we should immediately start measures of prohibition in five districts."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"On a point of explanation, Sir. It is ten years and not five years."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Yes, Sir, ten years. The amendment of Mr. Ramachandra Reddi says that all this should be done without resorting to extra taxation."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR (from the Chair):—"I do not think it means that all this should be done now. I think it means that the experiment should be tried in five districts at first."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"I do not know that, Sir, but I interpret it like this."

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Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar (from the Chair):—"I think the resolution is clear and the speech of Mr. Ramachandra Reddi, is also clear. The second portion relates only to the trial in five districts. If any Member wants that meaning not to be attached, he must move an amendment; but as the amendment stands at present, I take it that that is the only interpretation that can possibly be put on it."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar:—"I take it, Sir, that the words 'without resorting to extra taxation' applies only to the experiment in five districts.

"Before I proceed further, it would be well to make my position in this matter and that of the Government clear. I do not think I can do better than by quoting, with your permission, what I had occasion to state in this House in connexion with the discussion on the Excise Demand last March. I then said, Sir, that 'Prohibition will be the goal of our excise policy. The idea of a dry Presidency will be accepted and worked up to. For the future, our policy will be the further reduction of shops and consumption by extension of the prohibition areas, by such increase of duty on spirits and of tree-tax as is found suitable, by the reduction of the limits of private possession wherever necessary, and by such other methods as may be found suitable.' I think, Sir, I can claim that neither I nor this Government have deviated from the policy thus set forth. I had an occasion to explain on the floor of this House that the question of the extension of prohibition areas was under the consideration of the Government and that I was not in a position then to give further details as the whole question was under consideration.

"Concerning the increase of duty on spirits and of tree-tax, I may state that orders have already been passed concerning the increase of tree-tax and the new orders have been in operation when the auction sales were held recently. Concerning the duty on spirits, I can only say at present that the matter is under consideration and the Government could not pass any orders for some time, as we have not yet received the report from the Commissioner of Excise.

"Several other matters connected with excise are now under consideration, and I do not think I need take up the time of the House with detailing the various excise measures that are in various stages of discussion now between the Government and the Commissioner of Excise.

"I think, Sir, that from what I have said so far, it would be clear that the Ministry have not departed from the policy they outlined during the budget discussions. 1 p.m.

"Coming to the resolution itself, it proposes that we should start total prohibition in five districts and that we should achieve total prohibition in the entire Presidency in the course of ten years and the amendment, as I said, states that we should do all this without extra taxation. I am rather in a difficulty at present inasmuch as I feel unable to state before the Council the several questions that are now under the consideration of the Government. But I would like the House to have my assurance that I have not to the smallest extent deviated from the path laid down in the speech I read just now to the Council made by me during budget time. I may, before I conclude, refer to the various problems that have to be solved before total prohibition becomes effective in one district or two districts or in several of

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the districts of the Presidency, because, obviously the Government cannot accept the introduction of prohibition till these questions are solved. The first point to be solved is the question how the Government are to find substituted sources of taxation if and when they decide to give up the revenue from excise. As hon. Members are aware, the excise revenue of the Government comes to very nearly 5 crores. And if the demand for the enforcement of total prohibition all over the Presidency is accepted by the Government it would mean (I do not know what exactly it would come to) additional establishment besides additional expenditure on non-recurring items. Taking the question of establishment alone it seems to me it would be quite preposterous to ask Government to expand its establishment within a very short period of time after it sets itself towards this goal of total prohibition. Concerning the question of revenue, in the Government Order issued by my predecessor the question was asked to be referred to the Finance Committee. We did refer it to the Finance Committee and as I had occasion to state on previous occasion, we have not yet received their final report. The Committee has asked for various items of information some of which have been supplied and some have yet to be supplied, and till we get the report of the committee on the possibilities of securing substituted taxation, the Government cannot come to any decision on this matter. I mention this to show that we have not been inactive. We are determined to carry out the intention of the Government Order which laid down that reference to the Finance Committee should be made on the ways and means of substituting other sources for the possible loss of excise revenue. One hon. Member remarked that even in the matter of constitution of advisory boards the Government took no action. I am sorry that the hon. Member is misinformed. Orders have been passed already that excise advisory boards should be constituted for all major municipalities containing a population of over 50,000."

Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao :—" I was talking of municipalities where there are divisional headquarters."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar :—" In order to meet the case of smaller municipalities, I believe that divisional advisory committees have been formed practically in all places."

Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao :—" Not licensing boards, Sir."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar :—" Where the orders of the Government required them to be constituted. So that, Sir, the undertakings that were given by me, and by the previous Government as well, in connexion with excise demands at budget discussions have been carried out faithfully and I do not think any hon. Member can with any justification state that we have tried not to carry out the undertakings which we gave on the floor of this House. It will be obvious to hon. Members from what I have said that Government cannot accept the resolution as it stands, nor the amendment of my hon. Friend, Mr. Ramachandra Reddi. For, several questions remain yet to be decided, questions relating to extension of prohibition, the question of substituted taxation and such others. Until all these are settled it will be impossible for the Government to come to a final decision. With reference to the amendment it is obvious that the position of the Government is this that if prohibition is to be

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considered at all, it must only be on the condition that the heavy loss of the revenue should be made up by substituted taxation.

"I therefore oppose both the resolution and the amendment."

* Mr. DANIEL THOMAS :—" Mr. President, Sir, as has been said by various members of the House, the question of excise has been very often discussed on the floor of this House and I believe all sections of the House are agreed that it is a vital and live issue so far as the well-being of the people of this country is concerned. Most of the sections of the House will also agree, I believe, that total prohibition is the ultimate goal, the highest step for the advancement of the national well-being. But while realizing the soundness and the desirability of this goal we should as practical legislators have in view the practical difficulties in the working out, in the attainment of this goal. On the one side it may very easily be said that total prohibition is a desirable goal and therefore the Government should forthwith or within a period of five, ten or twenty years set about achieving this end. On the other side, it is also likely to be put off very easily on the plea that it is a day dream, far beyond the range of practical politics. I believe both these approaches to the question are not sound. For while practically realizing the difficulties, the financial liabilities involved in the question, we should at the same time realize that it is a real and vital issue and must be brought within the range of practical politics. I therefore think that the Government should bestow their immediate attention to this question as to how best the problem can be brought within the range of practical politics. In dealing with the question, I should like to mention one or two things which, though they would not achieve the end in view, will yet carry us some steps towards the achievement of that goal. The first point is as regards foreign liquors. I know that this Government is not directly responsible for the licences for foreign liquor but as the authority for issue of licences I believe the Government can go further and place a limit or restriction in the issue of foreign liquor licences. I am told, I have not personal knowledge of the matter, on very good authority that a bottle of whisky sells much cheaper in Madras than in Cambridge or London. For instance a bottle which sells at 18 shillings at Cambridge can be bought here at Rs. 7 or Rs. 8. (Mr. B. S. Mallayya: 'It sells at As. 12 a bottle at Pondicherry.)' I thank the hon. Member for that information, Sir. I do not not know why this sort of facility is given for the purchase of foreign liquor. If that is so, it is but right and proper that the duty on foreign liquors should be brought up to such a level as to equalize the price in India and England. I would also suggest that the issue of foreign liquor licences should be denied in places of public resort like the railway stations. We know that in a railway station at the place where men can go and wait and have a cool drink or a cup of coffee, I mean the refreshment room, we have got in very bold letters placards advertising the sale of foreign liquors like whisky. I believe that such a thing is placing temptation in the way of innocent and casual visitors to the railway refreshment rooms. It will be for the welfare of the country if the grant of licences to railway refreshment rooms is restricted and eventually abolished altogether.

"Then again, I would endorse heartily the remark made by some hon. Members of the House as regards the licensing boards. The municipalities are responsible bodies and may be expected to discharge their duties in

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a responsible manner and it is but right and proper that the Government should seriously consider the question of appointing municipal licensing boards wherever municipalities are in existence.

"As regards the financial aspect of the question, I am afraid that hon. Members on the opposite side have not fully realized the difficulty of the situation. There is not only the possible loss of four crores and odd of revenue but the question will thrust itself before us, of employing an army of men to prevent illicit distillation and illicit sale of liquor. We will have to provide for this large staff. To me therefore the amendment of the hon. Member, Mr. Ramachandra Reddi, it seems, cannot be squared with the facts as they actually exist. It is of course conceded that the people of this country suffer in various ways, not the least of them being the excessive taxation borne by the landowners. But we should realize that to make prohibition practical and tangible, we shall have to put our hands deep into our pockets. Therefore it seems to me to suggest that the goal can be achieved without any extra taxation is to put the question far beyond the range of practical politics.

"As regards the time-limit proposed by various hon. Members, I should say just a word. The scheme is yet new; we do not know its practical implications and the practical difficulties will be faced only in its actual working. It does not seem to be a sound and wise policy therefore to fix a definite period of time, situated as we are and embarking ourselves as we do on a proposal which has not yet been tried or experimented upon and venturing upon waters which have not yet been charted. Therefore, I would, while commending this resolution to the most serious attention of the Government and of the members of the Treasury Bench, also oppose it, worded as it is, for the achievement of the goal of total prohibition within ten years and without any extra taxation."

* Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai:—"Sir, I greatly sympathize with the mover of this resolution. As one coming from the depressed classes I have several reasons why I press for total prohibition. The so-called depressed Classes who are considered to be in the lowest rung of the ladder of social progress are exposed as outcastes. We claim to be the ancient Hindus of this land possessing great character and good customs. On the other day when Mr. Gandhi went to Chidambaram, he was welcomed by the Adi-Dravidas of that place, but this gentleman, instead of thanking them, remarked, unless and until the depressed classes leave off drink evil and eating of beef, the progress is far off. I am sorry he remarked like that but he is not practical in his remarks as there are many other communities who are addicted to these customs.

"Secondly the other reason is that the depressed classes are economically poor, and if these poor people were to take equal stand with other communities in the progress of the land the drink evil must go.

"I know there are many practical difficulties in the way of finance and I am sure the Minister will look into this question very carefully and give a start so that prohibition may be accomplished either in 10 or 20 years."

1-15 p.m. Dr. B. S. Mallayya:—"Mr. President, I have been very carefully listening to the speech of the hon. the Excise Minister and I am sorry to say that it did not make any impression on me. The whole speech was

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characterised by a note of helplessness. Personally he is for total prohibition he says. But when he has to put it into action he constantly brings out the Government in some argument or other and then says it is not possible. Sir, if the Minister is pledged to prohibition, if he is bent upon putting down the drink evil or at least the habit of taking intoxicating drugs he could have done it. Some time ago I found him asking for a new appointment for a bio-chemist to investigate why ganja deteriorates. So he wants to enhance the dangerous tendency of that potent drug. Sir, is it the policy of the Government to make an intoxicating drug more potent? Does the Minister know that 90 per cent of the crimes in the country is due to this? Does he know that it can be grown in gardens and backyards and that it is taken in particularly by the sepoys? Does he know that 60 per cent of our young men are addicted to this ganja? Sir, yet he says that he wants a bio-chemist to make the drug more potent. Sir, he does not talk of opium. Sir, he might have heard of the story of the mother who wanted to make the child sleep and administered opium. She lulled the child to sleep and the sleep proved to be an eternal one. With all this he does not want the opium traffic to be controlled here. Why don't you give up your pay, I ask? Why don't you reduce your staff? India is a place where it is more easy than in any part of the world to make it dry. The Muhammadans are against it. The Koran is against it. Eighty per cent of the Hindus are against it. Of course it is the Government that is giving it facilities here. England has taught us to make tall speeches; that is all, nothing else. I appeal to the Excise Minister to say if he has a mind to do it. But if you are helpless, say that you cannot do it. Then we will picket the liquor shops and do other things. Don't stand in the way. If to-morrow there is to be a war in the frontier, will you keep quiet? I will put that question to you. Here is an enemy in your House masquerading as a friend. Why don't you come out and say 'Let us fight him'? Other countries have done it. America has done it. Even Scotland is going for it, I am told. Some parts of Scotland have tried it. Of course there are some famous places which could not be without drink. In spite of that, several towns and States are going in for local option and total prohibition. Why should we not do it here? That is what I say. If you want to do it, do it. You cannot say 'I have the mind but not the means to do it.' Sir, it is high time. I leave the rest to the Minister himself to imagine. (Laughter.) Let us go in for prohibition and try it in at least two districts. Let us do it."

* Mr. K. V. R. Swami :—"This question has been before the House for the last seven years. But every time the question comes up it is no good the Minister saying that I have been only here for a short time and I want more time. When a gentleman takes up the administration of the department he ought to be aware of the policy with which he is going to administer the department. The Excise Minister's speech shows that nothing had been done in the matter hitherto. He had forgotten that already there was a resolution of this House passed in the following terms:

> 'This Council recommends to the Government that it should be the declared policy of the Government that total prohibition of drink is the ultimate goal to be reached within a period of 20 years and that the same be worked up to by gradual decrease in the number of shops as regards toddy and by gradually reducing the consumption of arrack, adopting rationing or other policy and further recommends to the Government that with a view to give effect to the policy immediately, the Finance Committee be requested to explore and report to this House the possibilities of making up the loss of excise revenue by retrenchment of expenditure or other means.'

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"That is the policy adopted by this House but the Excise Minister does not seem to have attached any weight to it. The only reference he made to this resolution is that it is before the Finance Committee. I was asking him the other day whether Government had placed any of its views before the Finance Committee. The reply was that such of the information as was asked for by the Finance Committee is being supplied. That is the only information which this House could get from the Excise Minister. Does the Excise Minister expect this House to believe that he is sincerely and honestly trying to take up the question of prohibition and do it with effect? Does he mean to say that he has no views at all on the subject? Does he expect the Finance Committee to find out the ways and means in this respect? Has the Government no duty cast upon it to find out the ways and means and place those views before the Finance Committee and find out their opinion in the matter? They have not done anything in the matter. Hon. Mr. Thomas not only opposed the resolution but has made up his mind to commend the resolution to the consideration of the Government. He would not support it but he expects a foreign Government to consider it. It is not sympathy for the people; it is not sympathy for the country; it is not sympathy for the poor and dying nation; but it is sympathy for the Minister and the Government that compelled him to assume this atttude. I am very sorry for this view taken by my friend from whom I expected much. Mr. Thomas thought that this is a very difficult question. I think it is the simplest question possible that this Government can deal. If the Government of England says it is a difficult question I can understand it, because the English nation is against prohibition. In 1909 the Liberal Government wanted to do it but they lost it in the House of Lords. Now the whole House is in favour of it with honourable exceptions. I do say there are honourable exceptions because conscience seems to prick them. The whole House wants to support them in whatever manner Government wants. Almost every hon. Member spoke on the subject during the budget time and recommended to the Government and the Minister to utilize the whole amount that was released by the Central Government to this one subject. On this condition they said they would forego every other proposal. They would cheerfully bear the burden of stamps, increased court fees and increased registration fees and if it comes to that they would be ready to support such measures as would bring revenue provided this Government tries honestly all other means. What is the reply by the hon. Minister? He talked as if he had not known any politics at all. Hon. Mr. Ramachandra Reddi said he had a very good windfall of $3\frac{1}{2}$ crores and that the whole House would have supported if the Minister demanded it and the other half of the Government did not agree. You do not reveal what happened in the Cabinet. If that is a secret that you cannot reveal and if you cannot carry out your views, the only course left open to you is to resign. But you cannot say, 'it is a very difficult problem, it has got to be investigated, it has got to be thought over, it has got to be considered, and I will do it as time goes on'.

1-30 p.m. "I cannot in this respect praise very much even my hon. Friends of the Justice Party. They had, I submit, six years' time, and they did nothing. The best man that could have dealt with this subject is Sir A. P. Patro . .

* Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar (*Chairman*):—"May I know if the hon. Member intends to take some more time to conclude his speech?"

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* Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" Yes, Sir."

* Mr. C V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR (*Chairman*) :—" He may resume his speech after the lunch interval. The House will now adjourn for lunch and re-assemble at 2-30 p.m."

The House then rose for lunch.

After Lunch (2-35 p.m.).

The House re-assembled after lunch with Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar (Chairman) in the chair.

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" I was saying, Mr. Chairman, that the Justice Party had a very good opportunity of doing something in this regard. But they have not done it. Why I say that they had the best opportunity of doing it is because in the first Council they never depended upon nominated votes or upon Government support. They had a very good majority and they had every opportunity of doing something. So early as 1921, they satisfied themselves by leaving it to a committee to report on this matter, and they referred the matter to the Standing Excise Committee, and that Committee sent its report so late as 1925, that is, they took four years to report, and then after that report they took one year to bring up the matter here. They then passed a resolution accepting the principle of prohibition and fixed a period of twenty years to bring about complete prohibition. As regards the period there are various opinions. I do not mind whether it is ten years, or twenty years, or thirty years, so long as an earnest effort is made. What we complain of is not the period but inaction. There is no response at all from the Government. Of course, the hon. the Minister in charge of Excise said : ' I have done this, I have done that.' What is it he has done ? He has increased the rates of tax for trees, and that is all that he has done. What he is going to do is to increase the licensing fee for foreign liquors, which it is not in his hands to do, but which, it has been admitted, is in the hands of the India Government. These things would not give any relief whatsoever. Unless you do away with the whole thing at one stroke in particular areas at least to start with, no effect will be given to the idea of prohibition.

(At this stage the hon. the President took the chair.)

" As regards money, I was submitting that this House is willing to do everything that lies in its power to support the Minister, if he has got a mind to do it. If there are other difficulties in the matter, I think he ought to take this House into his confidence.

" Now, as regards the European section of this House—unfortunately they are not present here now, I mean the elected Members—they ought to see eye to eye with us in this respect. I know that Europeans do use spirituous liquors, but their way of using it is different from the way in which it is done in India. I quite concede that most of what they use is unobjectionable. Often, the well-to-do people drink liquors that are really not very intoxicating. I do not very much object to their using wines (laughter) (speaking my mind freely). What I do object to is making poor people drink and taking all the money they earn from them. One hon. Member of this House was saying ' if people persisted in taking to drink, why not Government take the tax from him.' That is the attitude I am opposed to. If a poor man unfortunately

yields to the temptation you place in his way, it is no good punishing his wife and children by taking away their very bread. I may perhaps be induced to allow the whole country to drink if there had been no tax. If there is no tax, that is a different thing altogether. Now, not only the man who drinks is corrupted but you are also taking away from him the very means of his living by levying the tax. The tax is no remedy at all. The man has so many temptations in his way, and if the man is a confirmed drunkard, he would not give it up at any cost. So the tax is no relief at all.

"Now, if my hon. Friends on the other side also agree with me in the matter, there are only two ways of doing it. The Minister must obey this House if he wants to find his way. I really feel for him. I think there is something behind the curtain which we do not know. I think he is as sensible as any of us and he knows how the wind blows. He knows the feeling of every one of us here. At least the elected part of the House is willing to make any sacrifice for this reform. But it seems he finds his way very difficult, and in the pathetic way in which he spoke I very much sympathize with him.

"Now, we have got some remissions of the Provincial contribution from the Central Government. Every one of us is prepared not to ask a pie of this remission for anything else. We do not want roads, we do not want wells, we do not want even extra medical relief for the present. What we do want is relief of these unfortunate people. There is no good saying 'why not go and preach.' Some people were doing it, and when they preached, what did you do? You sent them to jail. I cannot very much appreciate the way in which the Government treated us in this matter of preaching prohibition. However, that is not the way by which you can have prohibition in the country. Even, in America, it is the law that prohibited people from drinking and not anything else. One hon. Member was saying that while he was in America he could drink slyly. That does not matter. If well-to-do people happen to get drinks illicitly, it does not touch the poor man. We want to protect the poor. But you are taking away, by allowing this drink, as much as five crores of rupees from the poorest of the nation, who have no food for their wives and children, no sufficient clothing; they are dying like rats. With these words, I do recommend to my hon. Friends . . ."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member is requested to address the Chair."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"Through you, Sir, I do request my hon. Friends of this House to support this resolution whole-heartedly, and I appeal to the House even to grant a prolongation of the period if the hon. the Minister wants it. I would even grant twenty years. But he does not say what his ideas are on the matter. There is no use for him to take shelter under any excuse. We are prepared to give him every help. With these words I commend this resolution to my hon. Friends for acceptance, through you, Mr. President."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar has given notice of an amendment to this resolution to substitute the words 'twenty years' for the words 'five years', and to delete all the words after the word 'goal'. As the notice is very short, I want to know if any hon. Member objects to it."

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Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR :—" We object to it, Sir."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I think I have to use my discretion in this matter. I allow the amendment to be moved. I think it will be more convenient if Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar moves his two amendments separately."

* Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—" I thank the House for giving me permission to move my amendment, viz.—

in line 2 of the resolution, *for* the words within the course of ten years ' *substitute* the words ' within the course of twenty years ' and *delete* all the words after the word ' goal ' in line 3."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon Member is requested to move only the first part of his amendmend now."

Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—" I move that in line 2 of the resolution, for the words ' within the course of ten years ' the words ' within the course of twenty years ' be substituted. Sir, my object in moving this amendment is this. My hon. Friends know that though I may differ from them in very many matters, still I am always very straight in my action. The reason why I wish to extend the period is to prepare the country for it, and secondly also to know the mind of the Government and to give time to the Ministry to proceed with the knowledge of the extent to which Government are prepared to go on with this matter and to formulate a policy for introducing prohibition. For these two reasons, I beg leave to move the amendment extending the period to twenty years."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The amendment for discussion is to substitute the words ' 20 years ' for ' 10 years ' in the resolution as amended."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Sir, I have great pleasure in supporting this amendment of Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar. There is a considerable feeling, which my hon. Friend Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar must have observed, both in this House and outside, that some earnest attempt must be made in furtherance of bringing about this much-desired goal, viz., the goal of prohibition. The hon. the Minister in charge of Excise has stated more than once in this House that he is anxious to bring about this reform, but unfortunately he does not give us any indication even remotely within which period he will attempt to reach that goal. 2-15 p.m.

" Now, Sir, various periods have been suggested, 5 years, 10 years and so on, and now my friend Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar has suggested 20 years. I understand from my friend, Mr. K. V. R. Swami, who spoke, I thought, not only on his own behalf but on behalf of his party as well, that he is prepared to accept not necessarily the 10 years about which he was speaking, but 20 years or any other period. That is exactly the position of my party also. Personally I think there is considerable difficulty in bringing about the goal within a period of 10 years. We know that the total amount of the excise revenue is about 5 crores. Now, to bring about prohibition within a period of 10 years and that without extra taxation will be to wipe off on an average every year about 50 lakhs of revenue. To wipe off this large revenue of 5 crores which is practically one-third of the total revenue of the Presidency

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in the course of 10 years, without any substitute in its place, is, it seems to me, practically impossible. But I think, and honestly believe, that with rigid economy—not with ordinary economy—it must be possible to wipe off about 25 lakhs every year. By gradually working out that process—and the country will not feel any hardship—within a period of 20 years it may be possible to wipe off the whole of this revenue Further, within a period of 20 years it may be possible to adjust the general finances of the province and to adjust the expenditure of the different departments of the administration to the total remaining revenue. It will also be possible that within a period of 20 years, without additional taxation, additional revenue can be found owing to natural expansion of revenue.

"I submit, Sir, that some years ago it was more difficult than now to attempt to bring about prohibition. For, we had a heavy annual drain on our revenues of 348 lakhs payable to the Central Government. The whole of it except possibly 49 lakhs has now been released and the chances are, as referred to by His Excellency the Viceroy in one of his speeches, that the whole of this amount inclusive of this sum of 49 lakhs, which has not been finally released, will be released. So that, I submit that this is a favourable opportunity for taking steps to bring about this ideal. I know that various demands are put forward for the expenditure of this 348 lakhs and all these demands are certainly urgent and important. But it is a question of comparative urgency and importance. It must be for the Cabinet and for the Finance Committee of this House which has been specially asked to examine this question to decide upon the comparative urgency and importance of the various demands. To my mind, however, there is nothing more urgent and important than this, viz , to begin an earnest attempt to bring about prohibition.

"Of course I can sympathize with the hon. Minister. He said more or less pathetically to-day—I am only giving the substance of what he said and not quoting his exact words. 'You do not know my difficulty. I am taking certain steps, but I am not at liberty to divulge the difficulties that stand in my way.' Sir, that is a position more to be pitied than to be angry with. I can imagine his difficulties. But that is no excuse for this inactivity. And my friend, I believe, is certainly not justified in sticking to his present position by saying 'I am certainly for prohibition. But I cannot fix any period, not even 100 years.'

"Now, with reference to this amendment, if the hon. Minister thinks that 20 years is too short a period to bring about the goal, let him say so in his reply. Let him make an honest attempt to do it in 25 or 30 or 40 or 50 years. Let him mention any period. He is not prepared to do that. What he says is: 'Oh, No. I cannot fix any period.' That is what he said in the course of the budget discussion and I believe that is what he said to-day also. That, I submit, is not fair. Now, therefore, if he gets up and fixes a reasonable period, I believe that no section of this House, as my hon. Friend Mr. Swami, if he will allow me to say so, very reasonably said, will object to it. But this attitude, viz., 'I am for prohibition. But certainly I cannot fix any period,' from a responsible Minister of the Government and from one who is responsible to this House cannot be justified."

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"Sir, when the original motion put the period as five years and even when it was raised to ten years, I had considerable difficulty to decide how to vote. If I voted against it, it might probably lead to the construction that I am against prohibition. Fortunately for me, my hon. Friend eased the situation by making it 20 years. Further, that is the period to which this House has committed itself. For these reasons, I have great pleasure in supporting the amendment.

"One word more, Sir. Since this amendment has been moved by a Member of the Ministerialist party, I believe that I shall be justified in inferring that my hon. Friend the Minister is himself for it. Otherwise, I cannot see how a Ministerialist can put forward a motion of this kind. I believe that all Ministerialists will vote for this amendment."

* Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR :—"The earnestness with which this proposition is brought forward shows that every one is anxious and thinks it his duty to put down this drink evil. But the question is, is there so much earnestness in the country for this proposition? Is there any deliberate move on the part of the people for this? (Cries of 'Yes, yes.')

"In considering this question, we have to consider two or three important points. Of course we are all very sympathetic and kind and tender-hearted. (Mr G. Harisarvottama Rao: 'Home Rule'.) One of these points is that we should keep aloof from the rental auctions. But what do we find? As a matter of fact, there is competition at the bidding and the rentals are increasing year after year.

"The second factor is that many of us here are landlords and many of us own lands in which there are palmyra topes, coconut topes, etc., from which we get a fat income by leasing them out for the purpose of drawing toddy. We consider that this income is a fair income. Now, I ask those who have urged on the Government to forego the income from excise whether they are prepared to make a definite declaration that they will not hereafter lease out their palmyra and coconut topes for toddy drawing."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I am afraid the hon. Member is not speaking on the amendment."

* Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR :—"What I want to tell the House is that, unless you take these factors into consideration and make the people realize that those factors have to be removed, how can you have public opinion behind you? So, the twenty years is the minimum period necessary to educate the people and if within that time public opinion increases in volume and people are prepared to make the required sacrifice, well and good. Everything depends upon the energy which we bring to bear on questions of this kind not only here but also outside. Could we not have an army of workers to carry on this propaganda? Therefore in seconding this amendment, I strongly suggest that there are ways by which we can bring about prohibition.

"Unless you make the ryots realize that the hopeless poverty under which they are suffering, you cannot have this policy of prohibition carried out in the near future. Unless you focus public opinion that prohibition of drinking is necessary it will be of no use by passing resolutions of this kind in this House. You must not only pass resolutions in this House but you must also educate people outside this House—I mean both rich and poor 3 p.m.

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a like—that they should refrain from drinking and that it will be ruinous to the poorer class of people if the present excise policy of the Government were to be continued any longer. With these few words, I support the motion."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I take it that the House is ready for the question that a period of twenty years be fixed, instead of ten years. The question is that in line 2 of the resolution of Mr. Parusarama Rao the word 'ten years' be replaced by 'twenty years.'"

After putting the motion to the vote of the House, the hon. the President declared 'let the *Ayes* have it.'

A poll was demanded and the House divided thus.—

Ayes.

1. The hon. Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks.
2. ,, Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell.
3. ,, Mr. N. Macmichael.
4. ,, Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar.
5. ,, Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.
6. ,, Dr. P. Subbarayan.
7. Dr. (Mrs.) Muthulakshmi Reddi.
8. Mr. F. B. Evans.
9. ,, J. F. Hall.
10. ,, G. T. Boag.
11. ,, A. M. C. Tampoe.
12. ,, S. H. Slater.
13. ,, C. B. Cotterell.
14. ,, P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai.
15. ,, R. Foulkes.
16. The Zamindar of Seithur.
17. Abdul Wahab Sahib Bahadur.
18. Mr. C. D. Appavu Chettiyar.
19. ,, H. B. Ari Gowder.
20. ,, Balakrishna Shetty.
21. ,, J. Bheemayya.
22. ,, V. Ch. John.
23. ,, Muppil Nayar.
24. ,, J. Kuppuswami.
25. ,, R. Nagan Gowda.
26. Subadar-Major Nanjappa Bahadur.
27. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.
28. Mr. C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar.
29. ,, Ramanath Goenka.
30. ,, N. Siva Raj.
31. ,, M. V. Gangadhara Siva.
32. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami.
33. Mr. S. Subrahmanya Moopanar.
34. ,, Chavadi K. Subrahmanya Pillai.
35. ,, Daniel Thomas.
36. ,, K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar.
37. ,, V. I. Muniswami Pillai.
38. ,, S. N. Dorai Raja.
39. ,, S. Arpudaswami Udayar.
40. ,, M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar.
41. ,, G. R. Premayya.
42. ,, A. S. Sahajananda Swami.
43. ,, R. Srinivasan.
44. ,, G. W. Chambers.
45. ,, C. E. Wood.
46. Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri.
47. Mr. A. V. Bhanoji Rao.
48. ,, B. Ramachandra Reddi.
49. The Raja of Panagal.
50. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar.
51. Mr. P. T. Rajan.
52. Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu.
53. Mr. K. Sarabha Reddi.
54. The Zamindar of Mirzapuram.

Noes

1. Mr. C. Gopala Menon.
2. ,, C. Venkatarangam Nayudu.
3. ,, K. Madhavan Nayar.
4. ,, K. R. Karant.
5. ,, L. K. Tulasiram.
6. Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur.
7. Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
8. ,, A. Kaleswara Rao.
9. ,, P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu.
10. ,, Basheer Ahmad Sayeed.
11. ,, C. Ramasomayajulu.
12. ,, M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.
13. ,, A. Parasurama Rao.
14. ,, C. Obi Reddi.
15. Mr. K. Uppi Sahib.
16. ,, M. Narayana Rao.
17. ,, D. Narayana Raju.
18. ,, K. V. R. Swami.
19. ,, K. Abdul Hamid Khan.
20. ,, C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar.
21. ,, G. Harisarvottama Rao.
22. ,, C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar.
23. ,, P. C. Venkatapati Raju.
24. ,, P. Anjaneyulu.
25. ,, C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar.
26. ,, S. Satyamurti.
27. ,, Sami Venkatachalam Chetti.

Neutral.

1. Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur.
2. Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur.
3. T. M. Moidoo Sahib Bahadur.

Ayes 54. *Noes* 27. *Neutral* 3.

The amendment was carried.

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The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" There remain two more amendments. One is that of Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar for the deletion of the words ' and that they do select immediately five districts in the Presidency and take all necessary measures to stop all importation, manufacture, sale and drink of all intoxicating liquors within the districts so selected ', after the word ' goal ' in line 3 of the resolution. I have got notice of another amendment of Mr. Manickavelu Nayakar that all the words after the word ' goal ' in line 3 of the resolution be replaced by the words ' and that the first step be taken this year at least in two districts '. As the notice of this amendment is very short, I wish to know whether any hon. Member objects to it."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" I object to it."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" May I know why he objects to the amendment proposed ?"

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" I withdraw my objection."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Both the hon. Members have got the leave of the House to move their amendments. I think the better course would be that the House allows Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar to move his amendment first for the omission of all the words in the resolution after the word ' goal ' in line 3, and that Mr. Manikkavelu Nayakar move his amendment afterwards so that I may put the amendment of Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar first to the vote of the House and, if that is defeated, I will put the amendment of Mr. Manikkavelu Nayakar then to the vote of the House. If hon. Members wish to suggest any other course I shall consider it."

No objection being taken, Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar was called upon to move his amendment.

Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—" I beg to move

' *that the words beginning with " and that they do select immediately five districts in the Presidency and take all necessary measures to stop all importation, manufacture, saleand drink of all intoxicating liquors within the districts so selected " after the word ' goal ' in line 3 of the resolution before the House be deleted.*'

" My object in moving this amendment is not to shelve this question. It is not for encouraging inaction. I know that this House passed a resolution in September 1926. It is engaging the attention and consideration of the Finance Committee. I know the report of the Finance Committee will be available to the Members of this House within a fortnight or at least within a month and hon Members will be in a position to know what is the unit proposed by the Government, the unit which according to Government may be chosen for trying this experiment of prohibition, and from what sources, and in what manner they propose raising the money which would be necessary for the successful working of the experiment of prohibition. I also think that the hon. the Minister in charge will be in a position to chalk out the programme as to the unit which should be taken up for successfully trying this experiment. For these reasons, namely, to have some data available to us to fix the unit, I propose this amendment. As I have already assured the House, my object is not to encourage inaction."

Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR: —" I second it."

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I think it will be more convenient for the House if I allow discussion on this motion first and the House vote upon it. If this motion is carried, I shall give an opportunity to Mr. Manikkavelu Nayakar to move his amendment. I wish to know whether there is any objection, either from the Treasury Bench or from the Opposition."

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I do not exactly understand what the amendment of Mr. Manikkavelu Nayakar is."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The amendment of Mr Manikkavelu Nayakar is to replace all the words after the word 'goal' in line 3, by the words 'and that the first step be taken this year at least in two districts'. Suppose Mr Arupudaswami Udayar's amendment is not carried, I shall give another opportunity to Mr. Manikkavelu Nayakar to replace the words that will exist in the resolution by his amendment. Therefore the amendment of Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar is for the discussion of the House."

3-15 p.m. * Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" Sir, I rise to support the resolution as amended by Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar. We, at any rate most of us in this House belonging to different parties, are agreed that prohibition ought to be our goal and that we must work towards this goal by definite and progressive stages. The discussion so far has been as to whether the period within which the goal should be reached, should be 5, 10, or 20 years. The resolution as it now stands with the amendment proposed by Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar seems to have taken a reasonable shape and it has received the approval of the majority in this House. Hon. Members of this House may know that in Bombay they appointed a committee of nine members to advise the Government on the financial measures necessary to give full effect to the policy of prohibition of alcoholic drinks and drugs in that Presidency and that committee found out as a result of its labours that the total loss of revenue by carrying out this policy would be Rs. 6 and odd crores ; and to meet the loss of revenue, they proposed certain forms of fresh taxation amounting to Rs. 4·30 crores. The majority of that committee was of opinion that 20 years would be the shortest period within which this new revenue could be obtained. I cannot understand now why hon. Members of the House who seem to be very anxious to bring about total prohibition should fight shy of the problem of finding out new sources of revenue. . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I am afraid the hon. Member is not confining himself to the amendment which is now for the discussion of the House. The amendment before the House is to omit the words 'that steps should be taken immediately in five districts, I think the hon. Member will be quite to the point if he confines his remarks that steps need not be taken in five districts; but if he goes on referring to the period which has been settled, I am afraid I shall have to rule him out of order."

* Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" I may say in this connexion that Mr. C. Rajagopalachari who is well known to be an ardent advocate of prohibition has drafted a Bill for carrying out the policy of prohibition in this Presidency.'

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I have to draw the attention of the hon. Member to Rule 166 of the Council Rules. He has to confine himself to the remarks relevant to the amendment that is now before the House, i.e., why steps should not be taken in five districts."

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Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" I was coming to that."

*The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" May I request him to come directly to it ? " (Laughter.)

* Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" The proposal made by Mr. Rajagopalachariar was to begin the experiment in selected areas and only in one or two districts to begin with."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Sir, I think the result of accepting my hon. Friend Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar's amendment is to give practically a *carte blanche* to the Minister. What my hon. Friend says is this : The House has accepted the proposition that prohibition must be the goal which should be reached in 20 years : The hon. Member does not want the Ministry to take any action. He does not want the hon. the Minister to be committed to any particular course of action. The result of accepting the amendment will be that we are in favour of a declaration that prohibition should be brought about within 20 years but that we are not in favour of any action being taken and that we are not suggesting any course of action."

Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—" A word of personal explanation, Sir. I do not want that steps should not be taken within this year. All that I say is until we have received the report of the Finance Committee, we shall not fix the unit. We shall fix it in our January meeting or a little later."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I am not sure how it is personal explanation."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" If I may say so respectfully, I also think that it is not a matter of personal explanation. (Laughter.) Whatever it is, I accept the intention of my hon Friend. His intentions are always good. But the effect of the resolution embodying this amendment will be, as I have submitted already, to give a *carte blanche* to the Minister. The latter part of the resolution which he wants to omit—though I myself do not agree with that part—commits the Ministry to a particular course of action, viz., that steps should be taken in five districts. The result of the omission of the words will be that the Ministry will not be compelled to take any action, that this House merely declares what our goal is, and that this House does not recommend any action to be taken. That evidently is not the object of even the hon. Members of the Ministerialist ranks. I submit the effect of the amendment will be to practically nullify the pious hope we have expressed in the resolution."

* Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" Sir, now that we have accepted that prohibition is the goal, that it is to be carried out in 20 years, that it has been accepted by the vote of the hon. Ministers themselves on the previous amendment, and which certainly indicates that they are willing to take some steps to reach that goal within that period, to confine them to the very drastic action of taking steps immediately in five districts would hamper them and make it difficult. The experience they might obtain in five districts in the first year may not probably be favourable for continuing the policy of prohibition. It is better for them to start in a cautious way which would lead them for a more rapid course of action after a year or two. So, Sir,

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I would suggest that we should eliminate the latter part of the resolution and support the amendment of the hon. Member, Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar, so that the hon. the Minister can have an opportunity of experimenting for some time at least and of showing to us that they have acted upon the resolution. We cannot say that the hon. the Minister would not do anything; because he has accepted the previous amendment, he will take action."

* Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—" I am afraid, Mr. President, that the amendment of my hon. Friend, Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar, is really very dangerous. As my hon. Friend from Malabar has put it, we do not want paper declaration. We want action to follow such declaration. If we leave out the last three lines, what will be the logical effect of it? It will enable any Ministry for the time being, to lie on its oars indefinitely and to say, every time the question is brought up, '20 years have not yet expired; you had better wait and see.' We do not want that the Government should take shelter under the terms of this resolution and in effect try to give go-by to it That is not the intention of this House and therefore it is we want that immediate steps should be taken by the Government to work towards the goal which should be reached within 20 years. We want to make it clear to the hon. the Minister that we on this side of the House and others are in right earnest about it and that we are anxious that the Government should set about the business in right earnest and try to take steps which will bring total prohibition within a measurable distance of time."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is to delete the words 'and that they do select immediately five districts in the Presidency and take all necessary measures to stop all importation, manufacture, sale and drink of all intoxicating liquors within the districts so selected '."

The amendment was put to the House and declared carried.

A poll was demanded and the House divided thus :—

Ayes.

1. The hon. Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks.
2. ,, Khan Bahadur Muhammad UsmanlSahib Bahadur.
3. ,, Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell.
4. ,, Mr. N. Macmichael.
5. ,, Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar.
6. ,, Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.
7. ,, Dr. P. Subbarayan.
8. Mr. F. B. Evans.
9. ,, J. F. Hall.
10. ,, G. T. Boag.
11. ,, A. M. C. Tampoe.
12. ,, S. H. Slater.
13. ,, C. B. Cotterell.
14. ,, P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai.
15. ,, R. Foulkes.
16. The Zamindar of Seithur.
17. Mr. Abdul Wahab Sahib.
18. ,, H. B. Ari Gowder.
19. ,, A. Balakrishna Shetty.
20. ,, J. Bheemayya.
21. ,, V. Ch. John.
22. ,, Kavalappara Muppil Nayar.
23. Mr. J. Kuppuswami.
24. ,, R. Nagan Gowda.
25. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur.
26. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.
27. ,, C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar.
28. ,, N. Sivaraj.
29. ,, M. V. Gangadhara Siva.
30. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami.
31. Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
32. ,, S. Subrahmanya Moopanar.
33. ,, Chavadi K. Subrahmanya Pillai.
34. ,, Daniel Thomas.
35. ,, S. Venkayya.
36. ,, K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar.
37. ,, V. I. Munuswami Pillai.
38. ,, S. N. Dorai Raju.
39. ,, S. Arpudaswami Udayar.
40. The Zamindar of Gollapalli.
41. Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar.
42. ,, G. R. Premayya.
43. ,, A. S. Sahajananda Swami.
44. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.
45. Mr. J. Mackenzie Smith.
46. ,, C. E. Wood.

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Noes.

1. Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti.
2. ,, S. Satyamurti.
3. ,, C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar.
4. ,, P. Anjaneyulu.
5. ,, S. Muttayya Mudaliyar.
6. ,, P. C. Venkatapati Raju.
7. ,, C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar.
8. ,, G. Harisarvottama Rao
9. ,, C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar.
10. ,, Abdul Hamid Khan.
11. ,, D. Narayana Raju.
12. ,, M. Narayana Rao.
13. ,, K. Uppi Sahib.
14. ,, C. Obi Reddi.
15. ,, A. Parasurama Rao.
16. ,, M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.
17. ,, C. Ramasomayajulu.
18. Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed.
19. ,, P. Bhaktavatsalu Nayudu.
20. ,, A. Kaleswara Rao.
21. ,, R. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
22. ,, L. K. Tulasiram.
23. ,, K. R. Karant.
24. ,, K. Madhavan Nayar.
25. ,, C. Venkatarangam Nayudu.
26. ,, C. Gopala Menon.
27. ,, B. Ramachandra Reddi.
28. ,, K. V. R. Swami.
29. The Raja of Panagal.
30. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar.
31. Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Razack Sahib.
32. Mr. Muhammad Khadir Mohidin Sahib.

Ayes 46. Noes 32.

The amendment was carried.

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Sir, may I rise to a point of order if you have not given a final ruling ? "

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I have not given any final ruling."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Apart from the merits of my friend Mr. Manikkavelu Nayakar's amendment, I submit that it cannot be (3-30 p.m.) moved now for this reason that this House has, by a majority, accepted the position that the resolution cannot be altered."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The vote given just now clearly indicates that those words should not stand as part of the resolution. Any words may be added to it. Anyway, the amendment of Mr Ramachandra Reddi to add the words 'without resorting to any extra taxation' was suspended for a time. I have to put that now."

* Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, the proposition as amended stands as follows :—

> '*That this Council recommends to the Government that total prohibition of drink in the Madras Presidency within the course of twenty years be declared to be their goal.*'

" I now wish to add the following words after 'goal' :—" *and that the first step be taken during this year at least in twodistricts.*'

" Sir, the object of my adding these words is to give some work to the hon. the Minister for Excise this year and to prevent him from going about and saying that he has under contemplation a scheme of prohibition and then going home after his term of office expires. I am not at all concerned with the period that is fixed ; let it be five years or ten years or even twenty years. It is not going to make any difference in the matter of the practical undertaking of the scheme. If we fix a certain period, say for instance, this year, and bind the Minister to a definite course of action, he is bound to do some work within the year and he cannot go away without doing anything. The Minister's idea of prohibition is like this. It can be more happily expressed by a Tamil proverb, but I shall give an English translation of it. It is like that of offering a plantain to a crying child. We are crying for prohibition and he is offering us a plantain. He wants to launch out a

scheme of prohibition, and during the remaining two years of his office, he will be talking of that and then leave it to his successor to do it. He will probably be in the Opposition in the next Council, and he may attack his successor and ask him why he is not following the scheme for prohibition The whole trouble is that the Minister for Excise has no clear idea or programme. He goes on cogitating and very often makes contradictory statements. Once he went on a tour in the south and stated that only 5 per cent of the whole population are for prohibition and that if the people are educated in that direction and then they ask for prohibition, surely he would introduce prohibition from that date. Public opinion was against that statement and he at once turned round and said: 'I will try it in a particular district' and he picked up Nellore for that experiment. I do not know the reason why he selected that district. Nearly a year has now elapsed and he has not done anything. As a practical step, I will give him a plan. Let him first start in two districts with putting an end totally to the preparation and sale of arrack. Because, arrack is found to be the most injurious from a health point of view, and toddy does not seem to be so harmful, though it may have a disastrous effect on the family finance."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member is requested to confine his remarks to the adoption of total prohibition in two districts. That is the amendment he has moved."

* Mr M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR :—" Yes, Sir, I shall come to it."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" He must come immediately to that." (Laughter.)

* Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR :—" Therefore, Sir, in order that the Minister may do something during this year, I have fixed two districts in my amendment, and I hope the House will accept it."

* Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—" Sir, in seconding this amendment, I only wish to point out that the credentials of the hon. the Minister for Excise—I do not mean anything dishonourable to him—in connexion with this prohibition question ever since he took up office are not such as to make us live in security, and we cannot rest content in the hope that he will surely put into operation his policy, and that a practical line of action will be undertaken by him, so that we might be in a position later on to state that he has done what he undertook to do. Therefore, unless and until a practical programme is put into his hands, we may not be able to know from time to time how far he is progressing in the programme laid out. Apart from a declaration of policy contained in the first part of the resolution, it is absolutely necessary that a definite line of action is put before him, so that he may apply himself to it. We have had experience of what has been done during these ten months, and we cannot rest content with a mere declaration of policy which he made in the month of March. He now reiterates it. I submit that this amendment is absolutely necessary and ought to be carried by this House."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that the following words be added at the end of the amended resolution: 'and that the first step be taken during this year at least in two districts.' The amendment is for the discussion of the House. (After a pause.) I take it that the House is ready for the question."

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The amendment was then put to the House and declared lost. A poll was demanded and the House divided thus :--

Ayes.

1. Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti.
2. ,, S. Satyamurti.
3. ,, C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar.
4. ,, P. Anjaneyulu.
5. ,, S. Muttayya Mudaliyar.
6. ,, C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar.
7. ,, G. Harisarvottama Rao.
8. ,, C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar.
9. ,, Abdul Hamid Khan.
10. ,, K. V. R. Swami.
11. ,, D. Narayana Raju.
12. ,, M Narayana Rao.
13. ,, K. Uppi Sahib.
14. ,, C. Obi Reddi.
15. ,, A. Parasurama Rao.
16. ,, M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.
17. Mr. C. Ramasomayajulu.
18. ,, Basheer Ahmed Sayeed.
19. ,, P. Bakthavatsalu Nayudu.
20. ,, A. Kaleswara Rao.
21. ,, R. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
22. ,, Syed Ibrahim Sahib.
23. ,, L. K. Tulasiram.
24. ,, K. R. Karant.
25. ,, K. Madhavan Nayar.
26. ,, C. Venkatarangam Nayudu.
27. ,, C. Gopala Menon.
28. ,, B. Ramachandra Reddi.
29. The Raja of Panagal.
30. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar.
31. Mr. Muhammad Abdul Razack Sahib.
32. ,, Khadir Mohidin Sahib.

Noes

1. The hon. Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks.
2. ,, Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur.
3. ,, Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell.
4. ,, Mr. N. Macmichael.
5. ,, Dr. P Subbarayan.
6. ,, Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.
7. ,, Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyasawmi Mudaliyar.
8. Mr. F. B Evans.
9. ,, J. F. Hall
10. ,, G. T. Boag.
11. ,, A. M. C. Tampoe.
12. ,, S. H. Slater.
13. ,, C. B. Cotterell.
14. ,, P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai.
15. ,, R. Foulkes
16. The Zamindar of Seithur.
17. Mr. H. B. Ari Gowder.
18. ,, A. B. Shetty.
19. ,, H. Bheemayya.
20. ,, V. Ch. John.
21. ,, Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara.
22. ,, J. Kuppuswami Choudari.
23. Mr. R. Nagan Gowda.
24. Subadar Major Nanjappa Bahadur.
25. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.
26. ,, C. R. Parthsarathi Ayyangar.
27. ,, N. Siva Raj.
28. ,, N. Gangadhara Siva.
29. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami.
30. Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
31. ,, S. Subrahmanya Moopanar.
32. ,, Chavadi K. Subrahmanya Pillai.
33. ,, Daniel Thomas.
34. ,, S. Venkiah.
35. ,, K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar.
36. ,, V. I. Muniswami Pillai.
37. ,, S. N. Dorai Raja.
38. ,, S. Arpudaswami Udayar.
39. The Zamindar of Gollapalli.
40. Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar.
41. ,, G. R. Premayya.
42. ,, Sahajananda Swami.
43. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.
44. Mr. J. M. Smith.
45. ,, C. E. Wood.

Ayes 32. *Noes* 45.

The amendment was lost.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" There is the amendment of Mr. Ramachandra Reddi to add the words 'without resorting to any extra taxation' I think it does not fit in with the resolution as amended. If that is to be added, the resolution will then read—

> '*This Council recommends to the Government that total prohibition of drink in the Madras Presidency within the course of twenty years be declared to be their goal, without resorting to any extra taxation.*' "

* Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—" If those words are added after the words " total prohibition of drink ', I think the resolution will read all right."

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I do not think it will be all right. Of course, if any Member gives notice of an amendment regarding taxation in a suitable form, I shall consider whether it is to be admitted or not; but I am sure the amendment as it is does not fit in properly."

3-45, p.m. Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI :—"I beg leave to withdraw my amendment."

The amendment was by leave withdrawn.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The amended resolution, without the amendment of Mr. Ramachandra Reddi, is for the consideration of the House"

* Mr. S SATYAMURTI :—"Mr. President, Sir, the question of prohibition is an old friend of ours in this House. I have been here for nearly four years; not a single session passes, all this time, without a resolution or a budget cut or a number of questions being put and answered upon this subject. One thing has struck me, as it must have struck you, Mr. President, and other hon. Members here, that in fixing the time limit, whether it is 5, 10 or 20 years, within which prohibition is to be enforced, there is a similarity with the number of years within which India is supposed to become fit to attain Swaraj. The period has no beginning at all. We have been saying for the last two years that the period should be 20 years. Unless it be that those who said so did not mean business, it should be 18 years from now, and not 20. But what happens is that every succeeding Ministry goes on saying that it shall be 20 years without having any present intention of making any beginning. I would like to ask the hon. Minister for Excise why he and his party should have voted against the very modest amendment of my hon. Friend from North Arcot for starting the experiment in two districts. I thought the amendment was only paraphrasing the excellent speeches of my hon. Friend, the Minister for Excise. The hon Minister for Excise in more than one place said that the Government were going to try the experiment in two districts. Nellore was mentioned as one; Salem was also mentioned and some other districts were also mentioned."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"I contradicted that statement more than once, Sir."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"These Ministers go on making so many statements and try to contradict them as often as they make them, so that it is very difficult to find out exactly what they stick to and what they do not. It seems to me that if they cannot speak clearly, let them not speak at all. Undoubtedly, not only myself, but many other hon. Members are of the distinct impression that the hon. the Excise Minister has given expression to the feeling that he has a something ready on hand, and that he would try the experiment as early as possible. Districts where the experiment should be tried to begin with were also specifically mentioned. I want to know what the position of the Ministry and the Ministerialist party is They seem to have no position at all in this matter. Is it 5, 10, or 20 years that they are going to fix or are they going to fix no period at all? And when I tell them that dyarchy is unworkable, they turn round and say 'You know nothing about its possibilities; we have discovered untold possibilities in it. It is a mine of gold. We can work wonders with it and make milk and honey flow in this unhappy land.' My hon. Friend has

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been sitting there for nearly a year and his answer to-day is not a whit better than what it was when he assumed office. May I assure him that the more he sticks there the more he will find that unless dyarchy is removed, he or even better men than he can do nothing towards the solution of this problem ?

" I am afraid, Sir, that we have got hold of the wrong end of the stick when we talk of substituted or increased taxation and say that unless somebody suggests the means of making up the possible loss of revenue, we cannot move further. If somebody else has got to do it, I ask the Ministers: ' Why are you there ?' For, it is their job, if they accept prohibition as the goal to find out the ways and means. Either accept it or give up the job and let me do it. You sit there as the Ministers; you say you accept the goal. It is unfair to the Reserved Half; it is unfair to the House and it is unfair to the country at large. Play the game well. Tell the Reserved Half and the country: We feel unable under the existing conditions to work up to total prohibition; and then give up the job. But to say that you will be drawing the salary as the Minister and that some others should do the business for you is not playing cricket, of which my hon Friend, the Chief Minister is so fond May I also say, Sir, that my position and the position of my party is this—that this immoral source of revenue should never have been tapped and that the Government should do away with it as early as possible ? But we are asked: It is a normal source of revenue and in order to make up the loss of it you must find out some substituted taxation. I do not accept the premise at all. For, this source of revenue should never have been tapped for this purpose. Does my hon. Friend realize that these 5 crores of rupees represent on a rough calculation fifteen crores of rupees spent largely by the poorest classes of the population starving themselves, their wives and children, left to lead a miserable existence ? The hon. Minister is not able to deal with this curse, but simply throws the responsibility on somebody else for finding out other sources of revenue.

"Then, Sir, I am very glad to see that, although the Justice party to-day seems to be so depleted in its benches, the Leader of that party has voted in favour of some steps being taken this year, at least in two districts. I have a distinct recollection that my hon. Friend, the leader of the Justice party, addressed the European Association the other day on this among other matters. The very clever European members there cross-examined him and tried to draw him out. He took up the position which the hon. Minister now takes up: ' Prohibition ? Yes. In twenty years ? Yes. What about the loss of revenue ? That is for the Finance Committee. Therefore, there is no immediate possibility ? No.' (Loud laughter) and the meeting ended. That is the way I read the report of the discussion between the Raja of Panagal and the members of the European Association. Well, Sir, I am very glad that between that day and this, my hon. Friend has changed his views, and feels that immediate steps should be taken even this year, at least in two districts to bring about total prohibition. I was also glad, Sir, to notice that two or three European friends here, present then, voting in favour of prohibition within twenty years. Now, that is the opinion of the Congress party, the Justice party, and of the European party, and also of the unfortunate people who are sitting behind the official benches—for they are with me, I know, but they do not vote with me for they dare

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not. I sympathise with them. I know they are as much for prohibition as I am, and that if only the hon. Minister would remove the whip, they will vote with me. They know me as well as I know them, but yet one of the anomalies of dyarchy is that, for the sake of keeping these three men there, they must swallow their convictions. They pay the price. I am sorry for them. I do not criticise them. I am merely telling my hon. Friends, the Ministers, that if they should have a party in this Council, they should take immediate steps to enforce prohibition within twenty years at the latest.

" Our position is, we are for ten years. I think we can effect it ; we ought to. And will the hon. Minister take advantage of this opportunity? Let him not throw the blame on the Reserved Half or the Governor. I do not believe it ; I will not believe it. A strong self-respecting Minister, if he goes and tells the Finance Member and the Governor : 'Either do this or I go out', if he represents a party which is strong and united, he will get what he wants. But he must be prepared to resign, to face the consequences of exposing dyarchy if it comes to it. I will be told that dyarchy will then have to go. Well, let it go. If we are fonder of dyarchy than the health and happiness of our own people, we should be going on as we have been all the while. If hon. Members feel on the other hand that the happiness of our people should be preferred to the dyarchic system, they should vote with us.

" So far as our own party is concerned, Mr. President, we are so disappointed at the mild form in which the resolution comes before the House that we have decided to remain neutral on it. Let not the Government, as Sir Patro's Government in the past used to do, tell a gullible public with such a gusto that they will work up for total prohibition in twenty years but only the period when that should begin is not to be fixed. Sir, in the whole of the hon. Minister's speech which I was not privileged to hear but a transcript of which I was able to get by the courtesy of your office, I find that he only says : 'The first point to be solved is the question how the Government are to find substituted sources of taxation if and when they decide to give up the revenue from excise.' I have already said that is neither the first nor the last question to be decided.

" Assuming that the hon. Minister is right, let me say that the revenue is only 5 crores. This resolution fixes twenty years. You ought to be able to set apart 25 lakhs of rupees this year, if you mean business. Begin with the experiment at least in two districts. If you are serious about it, you should do it. Otherwise it seems to me you will be playing with the lives, the health and happiness of our fellowmen and women and children. I therefore hope, Sir, that even now the hon. Minister will see his way to change his mind. If he does not, we on this side of the House and the people outside will be able to judge of the professions of these Ministries and be able to say : 'Put not thy faith in Ministries under dyarchy.' "

* Mr. A. PARASURAMA RAO :—" Mr. President, I am very much surprised that my resolution modestly shaped and mildly framed has been diluted and diluted further by so many amendments. It is an abkari resolution and I never knew that abkari resolutions would be diluted in this form. When I asked for a substantial thing, the hon Minister says : You shall have the shell and not kernel. That is how the resolution has resolved itself to.

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Have not the Ministers, I ask, been convinced of the necessity for prohibition? My hon. Friend, Mr. K. V. R. Swami, credits the hon. Minister for Excise with extreme sensibility. I should say that he must have extreme sensitiveness instead of extreme sensibility, so that he may feel deeply the appalling misery that obtains in the land. If he has felt it to any extent, he would not have expressed himself in the way he did. No! we are not going to be satisfied with these half-hearted professions. Certainly, I as an old man in this House, declare that if the hon. Minister does not move in this matter and move in right earnest, the sins of these people who are a prey to this curse will be on his head and he will have to answer very bitterly. If, of course, he feels any difficulty in carrying out his wishes in the matter, feels himself fettered in his position, let him cease to be there. If he continues, hon. Members seated along with me have a right to say that after all, the hon. Minister is prone, like ordinary human beings, to be lured by the attractions of pelf and power held before him and that he refuses to be moved by the miseries of people around him. I hope the hon. Minister will not mistake me for saying this I feel so deeply for the misery that is obtaining, and for the appalling state of wretchedness in which people in the mufassal villages find themselves.

"When the poor people are suffering like this they cannot be expected to have any love or attachment for all we do here. What we do here is we come here and sit like lords enjoying electric fans and pass resolutions. How can we console our conscience, face the people after passing these resolutions? This resolution has absolutely no spirit in it. It is devoid of anything. Is that what we should do? As my hon. Friend says it relates to the spirit. Of course, the spirit is elsewhere; the spirit is in the bottle, not here; the spirit is at every railway station, at every festival, at every fair, at every house and at every door. That is, how spirits are being made available by this resolution everywhere. Even in two districts you could not try the experiment of prohibition passes my comprehension. 4 p.m.

"The most important impediment which was put forward is that there is no money. Immediately after the reforms there was fresh taxation. Why? It was on account of the impost levied by the Central Government. The impost has been wiped out. What becomes of the $3\frac{1}{2}$ crores? Are we to fritter them away? Should we not spend it in this particular direction? Is this not a fit thing for us to exercise our minds to see that that amount is utilized for this particular purpose. I dare say the Minister ought to influence his Colleagues. Let him take the help of the other Ministers also and see that necessary force is applied to the Reserved Half so that they may also be converted to his view. I will tell one thing to the European Members here—it is on record, but I am not in a position now to lay my finger on it. I am sure this statement was made. In 1865 there was a civilian. By the sale of arrack in one taluk 500 rupees in excess over the previous year were got. Then the civilian remarked: This is an ill-gotten money. It would have to be ill-spent in putting down crime and in spending on sessions cases, in defending murders, and in prosecuting and defending murderers. That was the mind of the civilian officer in the year 1865. What is the mind of the civilian officers now? Here are civilians who are sitting in the Treasury Benches. Could it be said that they are not the same civilian officers? If they were so, the Minister will have an easy task if he shows

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some earnestness. I therefore press on him, request him and implore him on behalf of the helpless millions to once more try his best with the rest of his Colleagues and influence the Reserved Half. It is only then that he will deserve his place and the blessings of the people. Let him beware. When the Minister goes out of his office, he must be in a position to look the world in the face and not hang down his head. With these words I sit down."

* The RAJA OF PANAGAL :—"Mr. President, the hon. Member for the University took me to task for having voted in favour of the motion recommending the introduction of prohibition in two districts on the ground that it was inconsistent with my statement made before the European Association. My hon. Friend has conveniently forgotten that after I made the statement this House accepted a resolution which recommended that the Finance Committee should be invited to report to the Government with regard to the disposal of the funds released by the remission of the contribution. We all know that a large amount has been remitted and the Finance Committee strongly represented by Swarajist element is ready to recommend the experiment. If the experiment cannot be tried when funds are available, it cannot be tried when funds are not available. (Hear, hear.) I thought it was quite possible for the Committee to report the ways and means by which the experiment might be tried in two districts. Moreover, Sir, the Minister is reported to have announced at a public meeting, that he would introduce prohibition in two districts and I think it would not be proper that the Government should go back on the announcement. For these reasons I thought it was time that the experiment should be given a trial in two districts" (Hear, hear.)

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"With reference to the attitude of the members of my party I wish to say a few words."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The Raja of Panagal being the Leader of the Party he is the proper gentleman to make that statement."

* The RAJA OF PANAGAL :—"For the same reason we are going to remain neutral on this motion."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Does the hon. the Minister for Excise propose to reply ?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"No."

The amended resolution was put and declared carried.

(Voices : Poll, Poll.)

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Since there are two declarations by two parties I have no objection to take the poll."

Ayes.

1. The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar.
2. ,, Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.
3. Dr. (Mrs.) Muthulakshmi Reddi.
4. Mr. P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai.
5. ,, C. E. Wood.
6. Zamindar of Seithur.
7. Mr. H. B. Ari Gowder.
8. ,, A. Balakrishna Shetti.
9. Mr. V. Ch. John.
10. ,, J Kuppuswami.
11. ,, R. Nagan Gowda.
12. ,, T M. Narayanasami Pillai.
13. ,, C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar.
14. ,, N. Siva Raj.
15. ,, M. V. Gangadhara Siva
16. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami
17. Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar.

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Ayes—cont.

18. Mr. Subrahmanya Moopanar.
19. „ Chavadi K. Subrahmanya Pillai.
20. „ Daniel Thomas.
21. „ K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar.
22. „ V. I. Muniswami Pillai.
23. „ S. Arpudaswami Udayar.
24. The Zamindar of Gollapalli.
25. Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar.
26. „ G. R. Premayya.
27. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.
28. Mr. J. M. Smith.

Noes.

1. Mr. F. B. Evans.

Neutral.

1. The hon. Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks.
2. „ Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur.
3. „ Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell.
4. „ „ N. Macmichael.
5. „ Dr. P. Subbarayan.
6. Mr. J. F. Hall.
7. „ G. T. Boag.
8. „ A. M. C. Tampoe.
9. „ S. H. Slater.
10. „ C. B. Cotterell.
11. „ R. Foulkes.
12. „ J. Bheemayya.
13. Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara.
14. Subadar Major Nanjappa Bahadur.
15. Mr. Ramanath Goenka.
16. „ S. N. Dorai Raja.
17. „ Sami Venkatachalam Chetti.
18. „ S. Satyamurti.
19. „ C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar.
20. „ S. Muttayya Mudaliyar.
21. „ C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar.
22. „ G. Harisarvottama Rao.
23. „ C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar.
24. „ Abdul Hamid Khan.
25. Mr. K. V. R. Swami.
26. „ D. Narayana Raju.
27. „ M. Narayana Rao.
28. „ K. Uppi Sahib.
29. „ C. Obi Reddi.
30. „ A. Parasurama Rao Pantulu.
31. „ M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.
32. „ C. Ramasomayajulu.
33. „ Basheer Ahmed Sayeed.
34. „ P. Baktavatsulu Nayudu.
35. „ A. Kaleswara Rao.
36. „ R. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
37. „ Syed Ibrahim Sahib.
38. „ L. K. Tulasiram.
39. „ K. R. Karant.
40. „ K. Madhavan Nayar.
41. „ C. Venkatarangam Nayudu.
42. „ C. Gopala Menon.
43. Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri.
44. Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi.
45. The Raja of Panagal.
46. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro.
47. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar.
48. Zamindar of Mirzapuram.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Until the result of the division is announced, hon. Members are requested to keep to their places."

Ayes 28. *Noes* 1. *Neutral* 48.

The motion is carried.

MINIMUM QUALIFICATIONS FOR PUBLIC SERVICE.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member Mr. Hampayya who has given notice of the next [a] resolution is not in his place and the resolution therefore is deemed to have been withdrawn."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"May I move the resolution in his absence ?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I have said that it will be deemed to have been withdrawn."

LEVY OF MUNICIPAL TAX ON LANDS.

Mr. T. M. NARAYANASWAMI PILLAI :—"May I request your permission, Sir, to move the following resolution given notice of by Mr. U. Ramaswami Ayyar :—

'*This Council recommends to the Government that the Madras District Municipalities Act be amended so as to empower municipal councils to levy the tax on lands at a rate different from that on buildings*'."

a This Council recommends to the Government that the Government do cancel all such orders as fix at different times, different minimum educational standards for eligibility to Government service or such portions of such orders as give retrospective effect to such alterations and that they do allow eligibility to operate as from the date of the admission to Government service and by virtue of orders then in force.

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* The hon the PRESIDENT :—" It is a matter for the House to permit the hon. Member or not."

The question whether the hon. Member shall have leave of the House to move the resolution was put and negatived.

RELEASE OF MR M. P. NARAYANA MENON.

4-15 p.m. Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR :—" In the absence of Mr. Saldanha, I request the leave of the House to permit me to move the resolution standing in his name, regarding the release of Mr. M. P. Narayana Menon."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Has the hon. Member the leave of the House? (Voices of 'Yes' and 'No'). As there are voices of 'Yes' and 'No', I shall put the question to the House. The question is whether the hon. member Mr. Madhavan Nayar has the leave of the House to move the resolution standing in the name of Mr. Saldanha".

The question was put and declared carried.

A poll was demanded which was taken with the following result :—

Ayes.

1. Mr. P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai.
2. ,, H. B. Ari Gowder.
3. ,, A. B. Shetty.
4. ,, Ramanath Goenka.
5. ,, T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
6. ,, Sami Venkatachalam Chetti.
7. ,, S. Satyamurti.
8. ,, C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar.
9. ,, S. Muttayya Mudaliyar.
10. ,, C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar.
11. ,, G. Harisarvottama Rao.
12. ,, C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar.
13. ,, Abdul Hamid Khan.
14. ,, K. V. R. Swami.
15. ,, D. Narayana Raju.
16. ,, M. Narayana Rao.
17. ,, K. Uppi Sahib.
18. ,, C. Obi Reddi.
19. ,, A. Parasurama Rao.
20. Mr. M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.
21. ,, C. Ramasomayajulu.
22. ,, Basheer Ahmed Sayeed.
23. ,, P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu.
24. ,, A. Kaleswara Rao.
25. ,, R. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
26. ,, Syed Ibrahim Sahib.
27. ,, L. K. Tulasiram.
28. ,, K. R. Karant.
29. ,, K. Madhavan Nayar.
30. ,, C. Venkatarangam Nayudu.
31. ,, C. Gopala Menon.
32. The Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri.
33. Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi.
34. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro.
35. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar.
36. Mr. Khadir Mohideen Sahib.
37. The Zamindar of Mirzapuram.

At this stage of the poll, the Zamindar of Seithur asked : May I know what we are to vote upon?

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I am sorry. I may tell hon. Members that it is not the time to carry on lobbying business while a vote is being taken and I must tell it to the Whip of the Party and the Secretary of the Party in particular.

Noes.

1. The hon. Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks.
2. ,, Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur.
3. ,, Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell.
4. ,, ,, N. Macmichael.
5. ,, Diwan Bahadur R. N Arogyaswami Mudaliar.
6. Mr. F. B. Evans.
7. ,, J. F. Hall.
8. ,, G. T. Boag.
9. ,, A. M. C. Tampoe.
10. ,, E. H. Slater.
11. ,, C. B. Cotterell.
12. Mr. R. Foulkes.
13. ,, J. Bheemayya.
14. ,, V. Ch. John.
15. ,, Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara.
16. ,, T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.
17. ,, N. Siva Raj.
18. ,, M. V. Gangadara Siva.
19. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami.
20. Mr. S. Subrhamanya Moopanar.
21. ,, Chavadi K. Subramanya Pillai.
22. ,, V. I. Muniswami Pillai.
23. ,, G. R. Premayya.

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Neutral.

1. The hon. Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.
2. " Dr. P. Subbarayan.
3. Dr. (Mrs.) Muthulakshmi Reddi.
4. The Zamindar of Seithur.
5. Mr. R. Nagan Gowda.
6. Mr. Daniel Thomas.
7. " S. N. Dorai Raja.
8. The Zamindar of Gollapalli.
9. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.
10. The Raja of Panagal.

Ayes 37. *Noes* 23. *Neutral* 10.

The question was adopted.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member Mr. Madhavan Nayar has got the permission of the House to move the resolution standing in the name of Mr. Saldanha."

* Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR :—" Sir, I beg to move the following resolution standing in the name of Mr. J. A. Saldanha :—

'*This Council recommends to the Government to immediately release Mr. M. P. Narayana Menon, a Malabar rebellion prisoner, confined in the Penitentiary, Madras.*'

" Sir, this is not the first occasion on which the topic has come up for discussion in this House. We have passed resolutions by a very large majority on previous occasions recommending to His Excellency the Governor to release Mr. M. P. Narayana Menon. Early this year, during the course of the budget discussion, a motion was moved and a substantial cut was proposed, and because perhaps it was coupled with a demand for the release of the other prisoners implicated in the rebellion, or because it was a motion for substantial cut, it had the misfortune to be defeated. This motion is now brought forward again with the object of pointing out to His Excellency and to this House the necessity for releasing an innocent man who has been wrongly convicted. Several Members of this House who have not been Members of the last Council may not know all the details connected with the conviction of Mr. Narayana Menon. I therefore beg leave, Sir, to mention a few facts so that those of the Members who have not been here on the previous occasion may have some idea about the nature of the offences which Mr. Narayana Menon was alleged to have committed and the circumstances under which he was convicted. I may at the outset submit that Mr. Narayana Menon is a graduate of the Madras University. He was a practising lawyer at Perintalmanna, one of the taluk headquarters in the Malabar district. Some months before the Mappilla rebellion broke out in Malabar which was on the 20th of August 1921, Mr. Narayana Menon had given up his practice, not for the purpose of concerning himself in political agitation but for the purpose of getting redress for the grievances of the tenant population in Malabar. Then, or even after the Gaya Congress passed the non-co-operation resolution, Mr. Narayana Menon was not taking any part in the non-co-operation movement. When some of us along with Mr. Yaqub Hassan were arrested and imprisoned in February 1921, even then, Mr. Narayana Menon was engaging himself only in the tenancy agitation and not in the non-co-operation movement. But sometimes afterwards when Mr. Narayana Menon found that the Government was hostile not only to the non-co-operation movement but also to the tenancy agitation, he felt convinced that the only salvation for all our ills lay in the non-co-operation movement and so joined it. Then, he went to the Ernad taluk as the Congress Secretary to organize Congress committees throughout the taluk.

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He joined the movement, I believe, in March 1921. The rebellion, as I already submitted, broke out on the 20th of August 1921. Some time before the rebellion broke out, i.e., a month or two before, there were some troubles brewing in a place called Pookottur which afterwards has become famous as the scene of the first battle in the rebellion. The troubles originated there not on account of any political agitation but on account of certain quarrels between a landlord there and Mappilla tenants. But in those days whenever there was trouble and wherever there was trouble especially among Mussalmans, such troubles were attributed to the Congress and Khilafat movement, and the Congress organization, naturally, perhaps properly, thought it their duty to see that peace prevailed in every part of the district, lest any trouble should imperil their movement. I may also submit on this occasion, Sir, that during the three or four months that intervened between the arrest of Mr. Yaqub Hassan and others and the date when the Mappilla rebellion broke out, a considerable portion of the Ernad taluk and the Walluvanad taluk were brought under section 144, and all political meetings were prohibited there. It was only for a short time, for a month or two, during the latter part of the six months between February and August 1921, only for about two months, the taluks were free from the operation of section 144, so that the troubles at Pookottur, two months before the rebellion, were not the outcome of any inflammatory speeches of any hot-headed non-co-operators. Mr. Narayana Menon and the other Congress workers in Malabar, however, did not think it expedient to go to Pookottur at once because they did not know very much about the Mappillas in the taluk, and Mr. Narayana Menon who was responsible for the Congress activities in Ernad waited for my arrival, because I belonged to the Ernad taluk and I knew the Mappillas of that locality. I reached Calicut on the 17th and, with Mr. Narayana Menon, I proceeded to Manjeri with the idea of going to Pookottur and arranging a meeting there to preach the importance of non-violence to the Mappillas there. But in the meanwhile, on the evening of the 20th, news reached us that the rebellion had broken out at Tirurangadi and that the Mappillas were collecting themselves at Pookottur. This news was brought to us by a Congress worker, Mr. Abdul Rahman, and immediately Mr. Narayana Menon and myself went to Pookottur to try, if possible, to pacify them. It was about the evening of the 20th August that we reached Pookottur, and then we saw a large number of Mappillas, some 300 or 400 of them armed with guns and swords, ready to march to Tirurangadi. I do not think it necessary to detail all the incidents that took place there except this, that for a time we were successful in prevailing upon them to go back to their houses. We then returned to Manjeri. But, unfortunately, the Pookottur Mappillas, some hours after we returned, mustered together again and went to Nilambur, which is 21 miles east of Pookottur, to wreak their vengeance upon the Rajas of Nilambur against one of whom they had a special grudge. One of the two main charges against Mr. Narayana Menon was that he made a speech at Manjeri inciting the Mappillas to wage war with the Government, and the other charge was that he made a speech to the rebels coming back from Nilambur taking them to task for not killing the Raja of Nilambur. These were the two charges that were levelled against Mr. Narayana Menon. I can speak on this matter with authority and personal experience because during those troublesome days I was with Mr. Narayana Menon. As soon as we heard that the Pookottu, Mappillas had marched to Nilambur, we thought of going to Calicut to get

leading men in the Congress to come down to Malabar to see that the Mappillas stopped continuing their violent activities. We were starting from Manjeri to Calicut, when Mr. Narayana Menon, not Mr. M. P. Narayana Menon, but Mr. Narayana Menon who is Deputy Superintendent of Police in Malabar now and who subsequently charged and prosecuted Mr. M. P. Narayana Menon, sent for us to see him before we started for Calicut. Both Mr. Narayana Menon and myself went to Mr. Narayana Menon, Deputy Superintendent of Police, and asked him what we could do under the circumstances to ease the situation or to help him.

"Mr. Narayana Menon wanted us to stop at Manjeri to see if possible 4-30
that the rebel gang proceeding from Nilambur to Manjeri did not at least p.m.
enter Manjeri. There were at Manjeri then only about 25 policemen and no military, and Inspector Narayana Menon told us the situation was very dangerous. After our conversation with him we were convinced that our duty was to stay at Manjeri and to see that the Mappilla gang marching from Nilambur to Manjeri was stopped on its way and, if possible, to take every step to see that Manjeri is not brought into trouble. Mr. M. P. Narayana Menon, myself and Khan Sahib Chekku, whose brother, Khan Bahadur Chekkutti, was murdered by the rebels, went northwards to meet the rebels coming from Nilambur. About one or two miles away we waited for the rebels for two hours. We were however told that they were not advancing, and that they were taking their meals at a place about 5 miles away from Manjeri. Then we sent a Mappilla to them asking them at least not to enter Manjeri. During the early days of the rebellion the Mappillas paid some heed to our words, and on account of our request they did not march to Manjeri directly from Nilambur. They took another route and went to Pookattur. We thought that the situation was saved and that Manjeri was free from danger. Expectations are however often belied and at about 11 or 12 in the night we were told that the treasury was looted and the public offices attacked. Then we realized that the situation was quite out of our control. This incident happened on the night of the 20th, and on the 21st the treasury was completely looted by the Mappillas. This speech that is attributed to Mr. Narayana as being delivered inciting the Mappillas to wage war against the Government was on the 24th and the speech that is attributed to him as delivered to the Mappilla gang that was returning from Nilambur was on the 20th August itself. That the story that he took the Mappillas that were returning from Nilambur to task for not murdering the Raja of Nilambur is an absurd and preposterous one has been proved to the hilt by the memorials that were sent by almost all the senior members of the Raja's family of Nilambur to release Mr. Narayana Menon. The senior Raja has himself sent a separate memorial to His Excellency. The second and fifth Rajas also have signed the memorial to His Excellency that Mr. Narayana Menon may be released, and that he is absolutely innocent. Sir, the persons whom the Mappillas went to murder and for not murdering whom the Mappillas are alleged to have been taken to task by Mr. Narayana Menon, are the very persons that have sent a memorial to release Mr. Narayana Menon on the ground he is innocent.

"The other charge is, that on the 24th August Mr. Narayana Menon, when he was in fact protecting the Hindus in Manjeri from the rebels and when he was striving his utmost to save the officials of the Government, delivered a speech to the Mappilla rebels that they should wage war against the

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Government and commit all the atrocities that they subsequently committed. For the information of the House I will read the wonderful short speech which he is alleged to have made as spoken to by the two witnesses examined on the side of the prosecution :

'The rule of the white man has come to an end. Mappillas have been known to be bold men from times past. They alone drove white men from Tirurangadi If we all unite and stand together we will accomplish our cause. White men have only a few soldiers. If we withstand them for a few days we will get help from outside. I believe you will do it. Those who work against Khilafat are our enemies. They should not be spared.'

"This is the speech that is attributed to Mr. Narayana Menon who is acknowledged on all hands to be a very intelligent man. Even the veriest fool would not have made such a speech and Mr. Menon is certainly not a fool. I will read one sentence from his statement before the court for the edification of the hon Members :

'Amongst the various actions and doings of mine that have been mentioned before your honour not one seems to be that of a clever man.'

"Sir, the speech I read to you is the speech that is attributed to Mr. Narayana Menon as having been delivered on the 24th August 1921 to the Mappilla rebels. We know as a matter of fact what Mr. Narayana Menon was doing at that time. Mr. Kundu Panikkar, whom even our Law Member, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar, acknowledges to be one of the very honest officers in the service and whose house Mr. Narayana Menon was guarding that day, came forward and gave evidence that Mr. Narayana Menon was with him and related how he saved the Police officers and the public of Manjeri from attack by the Mappillas. That was the evidence given by Kundu Panikkar. That was the evidence given by many respectable residents of Manjeri in the course of the trial.

"A word with regard to the genesis of the prosecution. Mr. M. P. Narayana Menon was arrested early in September 1921 not on any charge for waging war, but under the Mappilla Act under a warrant that was issued against him even before the Mappilla rebellion broke out. Mr. Narayana Menon was confined in the Coimbatore jail for several months, and it appears that when the Inspector-General of Prisons visited the Coimbatore jail somewhere in 1922 Mr. Narayana Menon protested against such arbitrary and unjust confinement in jail without trial. It is after that we see that proceedings were taken against him for waging war against the King. The case was brought against him several months after his confinement. It is true that he was convicted by the Martial Law Tribunal in Calicut and that that conviction was confirmed by the High Court at Madras. I do not want to say anything against these tribunals ; against their bona fides or honesty. All I say is that tribunals and judges are liable to go wrong and that they are not infallible and that this is a case which has pre eminently proved the non-infallibility of the highest tribunals in the land.

"Now, I am sure that the argument will be advanced from the opposite side that the Government and His Excellency the Governor are not concerned with the case of a man who has been found guilty by the highest tribunal in the land. That would be an argument that would be advanced against his release. But I may for the information of the hon. the Law Member and other members on the opposite side give the information that there were cases where persons who had been convicted by three judges of

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the Martial Law Tribunal and by the High Court have been released subsequently. I mention the instance of one Paranbott Achuthan Kutti Menon who was found guilty of looting a treasury, was convicted, and who, after his conviction and confirmation by the High Court, was released unconditionally by the Government, because the Government found that the case against him was notoriously false. I shall later on explain to the House why the case of Mr. Narayana Menon is made to stand on a different footing and why some of us think that the Government are treating Mr. Narayana Menon in a different way. What I was saying is that the mere fact that Mr. Narayana Menon was convicted by the Martial Law Tribunal at Calicut and confirmed by the High Court is not proof positive that he is guilty and not innocent. So far as Mr. Narayana Menon is concerned we are in a fortunate position, as contrasted with other rebellion prisoners, in this that there is a large body of unimpeachable evidence, given in the course of his trial by respectable witnesses in addition to numerous memorials for his release submitted to the Government which show that he is perfectly innocent. These are the materials for the public to judge that Mr. Narayana Menon is absolutely innocent. One thing stands out prominently in the case of Mr. Narayana Menon: that he was helping the authorities at Manjeri during the early days of the rebellion and was trying his best to prevent the rebellion from affecting Manjeri. I do not think it necessary to describe to you more in detail of the trial or the evidence that was let in the case of Mr. Narayana Menon. Suffice it to say that many respectable residents of Manjeri who have been the victims of the atrocities committed by the Mappilla rebels gave evidence in support of Mr. Narayana Menon and are signatories to the memorials sent to His Excellency for his release.

"I may also mention the fact that the two witnesses, on whose evidence Mr Narayana Menon was convicted and who were examined nearly a year after the incident, have given an almost identical version of the speech, sentence by sentence, without even any difference in the sequence of ideas. Such evidence is too good to be believed.

"I beg to repeat, Sir, that, whether the conviction is right or wrong, it is believed by the whole public of Malabar, not only by the public of Manjeri, where the incident took place, but by the whole public of Malabar, that Mr. Narayana Menon is absolutely innocent. The memorial for the release of Mr. Narayana is not signed by ordinary people It is not signed by people, stray and sundry, who have no status, who have no position, who have no responsibility and who have no stake in the land. It is signed by people holding the highest position in life. I told the House already that Mr. Narayana Menon first suspended his practice not to concern himself with the non-co-operation movement, but to get redress for the grievances of the tenants of Malabar. You will see that among the signatories to the memorial are some of the leading janmis of Malabar such as the Rajas of Valluvanad, the Raja of Nilambur, Mr. Madhava Raja, an ex-Member of the Legislative Council, the Rajas of Calicut and so many others, the biggest landlords and Rajas in Malabar. These are the persons that have affixed their signatures to the memorial for the release of Mr. Narayana Menon. They have done so because in their mind there is not the shadow of doubt that Mr. Narayana Menon is absolutely innocent, not only of the charges levelled against him but of any offence connected with rebellion. In this connexion

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I shall just mention the names of four or five persons in Madras who have signed the memorial so that you can see for yourself whether this memorial is to be treated with the contempt with which it has been treated by the Government. I may first mention that the officer of the Government who represents Law in this House, the Advocate-General Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastriyar himself, is one of the signatories to the memorial to release Mr. Narayana Menon. You cannot find five more eminent persons in all Madras than the five gentlemen whose names I shall presently mention who have signed the memorial.

"Mr P. R Ramachandra Ayyar, who is a veteran lawyer and who is one of the most respected men among the Brahman community, is one of the signatories to the memorial. Dr. Swaminathan is the second. Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastriyar, whom I have already mentioned, is the third, Mr. Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar and Mr. T. Rangachari are two other signatories. Among the signatories in Malabar, are the Raja of Walluvanad living in the rebel areas where the Hindus were very much molested by the Mappillas, the Elaya or the Second Raja of Calicut, Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar and Mr Narayana Nambudiripad who belongs to the Independent party in this House. Another signatory is Mr. V. K. Madhava Raja, an ex-Member of this Council. Then there are Messrs. Sivarama Menon and Mr. K. P Raman Menon and several respectable residents of Manjeri where, it is alleged, he has committed the offence of which he is convicted. I cannot really conceive why even if Mr Narayana Menon has been condemned by the highest tribunal in the land the certificates, testimonials and evidence from all these respectable people should be ignored, and why they cannot move His Excellency the Governor to release Mr. Narayana Menon at least as an act of mercy. The Government have moreover received several resolutions passed in public meetings that Mr. Narayana Menon is absolutely innocent. Almost all the members of the district boards in Malabar, taluk boards and municipalities have sent their memorials urging the release of Mr. Narayana Menon because he is absolutely innocent. Then, again, the Missionary gentlemen have sent in a memorial on behalf of the European community for the release of Mr. Narayana Menon. I do not think that in the case of any other person there is or can be stronger and more overwhelming body of public opinion in favour of a release than in the case of Mr. Narayana Menon. Is this strong feeling of the public to be treated so lightly especially because no courts are infallible? The very fact that the Government which protests that Mr. Narayana Menon is guilty of one of the most heinous crimes in the Indian Penal Code are prepared to release him on certain conditions, shows that Government are not quite sure of his guilt. If, as a matter of fact, Mr. Narayana Menon is responsible for the Mappilla rebellion and for all the atrocities which the Mappillas committed on the Hindus and against the Government, and if really he is guilty as stated by the Government or as found by the tribunal which convicted him, can it, for one moment, be believed that the Government would be prepared to release him on any, even the worst condition? Moreover, Sir, the House has affirmed on more than one occasion its faith in the absolute innocence of Mr. Narayana Menon, but it is unfortunate that while even the walls of this House seem to have responded to the insistent call made by an almost unanimous House for the release of Mr. Narayana Menon by their echoes, the Government have remained

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stubborn and obdurate. The reason for our bringing forward this demand again and again is that although the Government have not relented so far, at least it might happen that some time or another they might be moved a whit and release this innocent man who has unjustly been convicted and confined in the Penitentiary at Madras. Because all our efforts have been a failure till now and because we have not been able to achieve any good by our resolutions, that need not stand in our way of again requesting the Government to release him. As I have already submitted, our insistent demands may move the Government and they may do justice to this man if not to-day, at least to-morrow. This is the only justification for my moving this resolution, now.

"There is another thing that I wish to mention in this connexion. As already indicated a little earlier the Government sometime ago came forward with a reply that Mr. Narayana Menon has been offered certain conditions and he obstinately refused to abide by them and asked us impliedly why the Government should show any mercy to an individual who is not prepared to accept the conditions that were laid down by the Government. First of all, with regard to the conditions, it has not been possible for us to understand what these conditions exactly are. Sometime ago Mr. Swami Venkatachalam Chetti and myself approached the hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar and asked him whether the Government were prepared to release Mr. Narayana Menon if two respectable people in Malabar came forward and stood as sureties though Mr. Narayana Menon would not himself sign any such undertaking. Sir. C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar told us then that he would give my Leader a reply afterwards. But no reply has so far been given. So I say we do not know what exactly are the conditions which the Government insist upon for his release. In this connexion I may say that Mr. Narayana Menon prefers to be confined in jail to being released upon any conditions. All I say is that no definite answer has been made by the Government. In this House we are not concerned with such questions of undertaking. That is a matter to be settled between Mr. Narayana Menon and the Government. This House beseeches the Government to release Mr. Narayana Menon not because they have any personal interest in him. I want to make that position clear. I may be a personal friend of Mr. Narayana Menon but as a personal friend I have no justification or locus standi to ask you to recommend to Government to release him. The request for the release of Mr. Narayana Menon is not because that this House has any interest in Mr. Narayana Menon, but because this House is convinced that he is absolutely innocent. We are not concerned with any other question. If the Government is convinced that he is guilty, this House does not want him to be released. You may take it from me that we have not come here to ask for Mr. Narayana Menon's release as a matter of mere favour. We have come to ask you, if you feel the slightest doubt about the guilt of Mr. Narayana Menon, you ought to release him. The evidence against him which was taken at a peculiar difficult time cannot be accepted as gospel truth. If you believe that public opinion has to be respected"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member has exceeded his time-limit."

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" May I ask, before I begin to speak on this resolution, whether it is your pleasure, Sir, to sit after 5 p.m. ? "

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member is fully aware of the rule. There was never any deviation from that rule."

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" In fact, I wanted to request you to permit me to speak after 5 p.m. because I am sure I would take more than five minutes."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member will do what the rule permits."

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I have great pleasure in seconding this resolution, and before I go into the merits of this case, what I wish first of all to say is this: This resolution has been brought again and again on the floor of this House, session after session, and passed on all occasions. Two things are clear: One is the anxiety of this House to have Mr. Narayana Menon released, and the other is the unreasonable obstinacy of the Government in disregarding the wishes of this House. Going into the merits of the case, Mr. Narayana Menon is, as has been represented, a member of a respectable family. He is a graduate and a distinguished graduate of this University and admitted on all hands to be a very intelligent man. Prima facie, we are confronted with this difficulty, namely, that it is not likely that he would have stated to the Mappillas 'The English Raj is extinct, you are the fit persons to drive the British Government away'. That is the substance of the speech which he is alleged to have made. I submit that prima facie it is very difficult to believe that a man of his position and intelligence would have made such a statement as that. This speech is alleged to have been made in a place called Manjeri. If really he had made that speech the witnesses who gave evidence against him must be persons coming from that locality. Curiously enough not a single individual coming from Manjeri was cited as witness on behalf of the prosecution. No member of any community, either Hindus including Brahmans and Nayars, who form the Hindu population of that locality, nor any member of the Mappilla community from that locality, has come forward as a witness to give evidence against Narayana Menon. The only evidence on which his conviction is based is admittedly the evidence of two witnesses both of whom were previous convicts No other evidence was forthcoming."

* The hon the PRESIDENT :—" It is now 5 p.m. The Council will now adjourn and re-assemble on 31st October 1927 at 11 a.m."

R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR,
Secretary to the Legislative Council.

SATYAMEVA JAYATE TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

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APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 813 asked by Mr. S. Muttayya Mudaliyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 22nd October 1927, page 405 supra.]

Copy of letter from H. S. Shield, Esq., M.A., I.C.S., Collector of Tanjore, L. Dis. No. 10425/27–*A*–1, *dated* 26*th August* 1927.

[Legislative Council—Question No. 137—Land Revenue—Tanjore taluk—Ambadumelagaram village—Enhancement of assessment on account of improved irrigation facilities—Report submitted.]

The source of irrigation for Ambadumelagaram village was originally a tank. The fields referred to in the question are S. Nos. 276, 286, 287 and 275. These and several others were classed as dry at settlement assessed at Rs 1–4–0 per acre and were cultivated with dry crops only. In fasli 1326 the Pillai vaikal was formed. This is a major irrigation channel branching directly from the Vennar and as a result of this improved irrigation almost all the dry lands were converted into wet. Prior to resettlement the portions of fields cultivated with wet crops with the water of the Pillai vaikal were charged water-rate at Rs. 4 per acre.

In fasli 1333 when the resettlement was introduced the fields in question except subdivisions 276–1 and 275–2 were classed as wet and assessed at Rs. 7–2–0 per acre. With Pillai vaikal as their source of irrigation, subdivisions 276–1 and 275–2 are classed as dry and assessed at Rs. 1–8–0 per acre and of these two, the former is now under wet cultivation, water charge being levied in addition to the dry assessment while the latter is still dry on ground with the dry assessment alone being collected.

It will thus be seen that it was only after the opening of the Pillai vaikal that certain of the lands in question were converted into wet and charged accordingly. The settlement authorities have classed the lands as wet as these had their source from the Pillai vaikal and had been cultivated with wet for about seven years prior to resettlement. There is no double charge and no provision for further irrigation sources.

Question No. 137 (*b*).—The Deputy Tahsildar after inspection reports that these fields are irrigated from the Pillai vaikal through a poramboke channel that passes close to them, the water being taken from field to field. Government are under no obligation to provide each field with a separate kanni.

Question No. 137 (*c*).—Does not arise in the face of the facts above.

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 819 asked by Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 22nd October 1927, page 408 supra.]

130 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that in the forest of the Kurnool district dead, dried and fallen branches and twigs are not collected or are not allowed to be collected as fuel;

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(*b*) whether in the coupes handed over to contractors live trees are felled for purposes of supplying fuel ;

(*c*) where all fuel coupes are situated now in the three Forest districts of Kurnool ;

(*d*) how many villages are situated within a distance of three miles from each of the coupes ; and

(*e*) what arrangement the Forest department has made for poorer citizens of villages within or further than three miles of coupes, who can buy but in very small retail, say, an anna's worth of fuel at a time ?

A.—(*a*) Yes. It is a fact that dead, dried and fallen branches are not allowed to be removed from the reserved forests in the Kurnool district. Experience has shown that such concessions, if granted, would be so much abused as to make forest protection impossible.

(*b*) Yes. Live trees are felled in the coupes. The principles of silviculture and the demand of the public for fuel alike justify this.

(*c*) & (*d*) A list of fuel coupes with the number of villages within three miles from each coupe, is given below :—

	Number of village within three miles of the coupe.
Kurnool East division—	
(1) Regatikunta	4
(2) Somidevipalli	4
(3) Thummalapenta	...
Kurnool South division—	
(1) Kothakota	4
(2) Diguvametta	2
(3) Chintalapalli	7
(4) Hallalamma	2
(5) Gazulapalli, A and B	2
(6) Fuel coupe III, Sirvel range ...	3
(7) Do. VII	2
(8) Do. X	1
(9) Do. XI	3
Kurnool West division—	
(1) Musalimadugu	4
(2) Guvvalakuntla	4
(3) Indreswaram	4
(4) Nagaluti	Nil.
(5) Bairluti	Nil.
(6) Rudracode	Nil.
(7) Pangidi, Sudam and Kulalapenta coupes	Nil.

(*e*) In departmentally worked coupes fuel is sold retail by the stack (72 c.ft. or about $\frac{3}{4}$ ton). Contractors too are bound to sell fuel retail and as small pieces are difficult to handle and to transport, it is to their own interest to sell them in small quantities.

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APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to question No. 820 asked by Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 22nd October 1927, page 408 supra.]

374 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: With reference to the answer given to the supplementary questions to my question No. 358, answered on 17th March 1927, will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) who it is that determines the restrictions based on the possibility of forests to be imposed in regard to grazing;

(b) whether such restrictions have been defined with regard to ranges in the three Kurnool forest districts; and

(c) if they have been defined, whether Government will lay on the Council table a schedule setting forth the name of every range and the restrictions prescribed therefor?

A.—(a) A working plan prescribes the grazing possibility of the forest. Working plans are sanctioned either by the Chief Conservator of Forests or by Government.

(b) Out of the sixteen forest ranges in the three Kurnool Forest divisions, the grazing possibility has been defined in the case of two ranges, viz., Dhone Range and Kurnool Range.

(c) According to the Working plan sanctioned in 1913, the possibility of Dhone Range is fixed at eight acres per cone unit and that of Kurnool Range at five acres per cone unit.

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to question No. 821 asked by Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 22nd October 1927, page 408 supra.]

128 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether in the taluk of Nandikotkur in the Kurnool district raids were made by Forest officers on private houses recently for the purpose of seizing forest produce;

(b) whether longstanding private old timber was seized in a number of places;

(c) whether people in possession thereof were forced to compound;

(d) what amount of compounding fees were levied from the ryots of the Nandikotkur taluk for such possession of timber between the months of January 1927 and July 1927; and

(e) how many such cases were taken to court?

A.—(a) Yes. Search was made in a number of private houses of Nandikotkur taluk, Kurnool district. The search revealed a quantity of forest produce buried in the ground or hidden under heaps of cotton, grain and chillies. The forest produce thus discovered was found to be stolen produce.

(b) No private timber was seized.

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(c) No one was forced to compound. The individuals concerned admitted that it was stolen produce and they agreed to compound.
(d) Rs. 1,839.
(e) No cases were taken to court. In three cases the offence reports were sent to the Magistrate, but eventually the parties decided to pay the compounding fees

Appendix V.

[Vide answer to question No. 822 asked by Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 22nd October 1927, page 409 supra.]

*32 Q.—Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the route from Muddavaram village in the Dhone taluk of the Kurnool district to Kolumulapalle and Sitarampuram is through the reserved forest;

(b) whether representations have been made to the Forest department, that in summer the cattle of Muddavaram must go to Kolumulapalle and Sitarampuram for water and that therefore the Forest department should disafforest sufficient extent to permit cattle to pass; and

(c) what action has been taken upon such representations?

A.—(a) The route from Muddavaram to Kolumulapalle passes through reserved forest. But it is a road of 30 feet width and is bordered by stone walls kept in good repair so that cattle may not leave the road and trespass into the forest.

The admitted route from Muddavaram to Sitarampuram does not pass through reserved forest but it is true that licensed cattle are permitted to take a short cut which does so pass. This is purely a concession and not a right.

(b) & (c) The Government understand that a representation was made to the District Forest Officer for disforestation but that no action was taken as enquiry elicited that there was ample room for cattle to pass, and that the proposals for disforestation emanated from certain individuals who wished to use the land so disforested for pasturing goats.

Appendix VI.

[Vide answer to question No. 823 asked by Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 22nd October 1927, page 409 supra.]

166 Q.—Mr G. Harisarvottama Rao: With reference to the answer to my question No. 358 answered on 17th March 1927, will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

* * * *

(b) (ii) whether such half a mile distances have been marked;

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(b) (iii) how many cases of trespass in view of this rule have been discovered since the rule was made in all the forest divisions of Kurnool;

* * * *

(e) whether in the forest districts of Kurnool East, Kurnool South and Kurnool West reserve boundaries have been set back within the years 1925 and 1926, and if so, where and how far?

A.—(b) (ii) The half mile limits have not been marked as the heavy expenditure involved in cutting and maintaining the limits is not justified. The demarcation of the half mile limit is besides impracticable.

(b) (iii) No cases of trespass have come to light except one in Kurnool East division which is under investigation by the District Forest Officer.

(e) No reserve boundary was set back during 1925 and 1926.

APPENDIX VII.

[Vide answer to question No. 831 asked by Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 22nd October 1927, page 414 supra.]

Copy of letter from the Executive Engineer, Kurnool division, to the Superintending Engineer, Madras Circle.

[Nandyal tank—Sluice No. 4—Legislative Council question No. 337.]

I submit herewith a report dealing with the points in the Legislative Council question No. 471 seriatim.

471 Q.—(a) The barrel of the sluice was badly leaky. No motor was visible in the joints of the masonry so far as could be seen from both ends. The barrel was too small to admit of examination from inside. The bund over the sluice had sunk and the earth slopes round the cistern had been washed out. These indicated that the safety of the structure could not be relied upon and at any time the tank bund might suddenly collapse. The bad condition of this sluice among other points was noticed by me in the course of my inspection of works in the closure of 1927. In the case of this tank which does not dry up every year, opportunity for thorough examination occurs only in bad years like the last one. Two notices of my inspection were given to the ryots through the Revenue department and the Irrigation Panchayat Board on 13th May 1927 and 21st May 1927 and I inspected the tank on 24th May 1927. Neither the Panchayat Board nor the ryots under the tank interested themselves in making any representations for improvements or bringing to notice any defects.

(b) The opening of the bund was started on 26th May 1927 but the unexpected rains in June 1927 retarded progress and the unusually heavy rains on 15th July 1927 suddenly filled up the tank in a day and the calingula began to surplus. Exposure and examination of the structure revealed that mere repairs would not do and the reconstruction was necessary.

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(c) Formal sanction to an estimate for Rs. 2,840 for the reconstruction of the sluice was given in Superintending Engineer's No. 402 K.L., dated 5th August 1927. Permission to proceed with the work in anticipation of sanction had however been accorded earlier.

(d) Full details of the work to be done and materials required could not be got only after opening out the bund and exposing the sluice and as soon as this was done orders to collect the necessary materials were given; but the unusual and frequent rains since the first week of June were a great impediment to the collection of stones, and especially to the carting thereof, and of other materials, through the sticky and slushy cart-tracks of these parts. Information as to the actual quantities of materials at the site of the works on 15th July 1927 is not available as they were only contractor's materials. But it is seen from the section officer's reports that, by 28th June 1927, 450 cubic feet of building stones, 16 covering slabs and some sand were ready at the site. Metal for concrete was being broken at the quarry. Though we had almost daily rains at or around Nandyal, the contractor did his best to cart even heavy covering slabs to the site in miry tracks with sinking down to the axle. It was however hoped that these rains would cease and quick progress of work would be possible subsequently.

(e) By 7th July 1927, the ring bund has been formed to 6 inches below the level of the top of the bund. Only the central portion for a length of 15 feet was kept lower for inserting a pipe as a temporary measure to supply water to the lands under the demolished sluice, as it was then feared that owing to the monsoonish weather the reconstruction of the sluice might have to be delayed. This tank, in addition to the supply from the catchment, is fed by the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal. The Secretary, Irrigation Panchayat Board, Nandyal tank, wrote to me on 14th July 1927 thus "the ring bund put up is very strong and even if the water is let down *there* will be no fear. For the higher level sluices, it will take one month to get water." The temporary pipes were at this time being fixed in the ring bund when an unexpected cloud burst from 15th July 1927 suddenly filled up the tank which was then fully dry. It was feared that the ring bund might not be strong to withstand this abnormal heavy flood, depth of water and wave wash, and as a breach here would mean danger for a portion of the town, besides damage to the lands below, it was strengthened with the help of the ryots and of the labourers collected from the surrounding villages. The Section Officer, Nandyal, and the Tahsildar were doing their utmost in the matter and the ring bund was put beyond danger by the evening of the 17th. The phenomenon of the tank getting filled like this in July is unusual. From past records it is seen that it is only after September that the tank rises to F.T.L. The rainfall this year in June was also unusually heavy being about four times the normal. But for these unforeseen circumstances the sluice would have been ready for use by the beginning of August.

(f) Even though all the sluices had been kept fully open, the fall in the level of water in the tank was not sufficiently quick. The weather also continued to be rainy and threatening. Hence, to rapidly reduce the level of water to safe limits, I considered it prudent to lower the weir temporarily.

(g) Intimation was received by me on the evening of 17th July 1927. I had just then returned from a tour in the Markapur section. Both the Subdivisional Officer and Section Officer, Kurnool, were down with high fever.

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New shutters to the 13th calingulah in the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal 7 miles below Kurnool. Almost every day there were rains round Kurnool. The vents of the calingulah had been ring-bunded. I was engaged in giving instructions in the manufacture and fitting up of these shutters expeditiously. I therefore wired back necessary instructions to the Section Officer at Nandyal. Subsequent reports received from the section officer showed that the ring bund was safe. Also the Collector of Kurnool, who had then (19th) come from Nandyal, informed me that there was no room for anxiety. I inspected the tank on 21st July 1927 as soon as I was free.

(*h*) As untoward circumstances had rendered the intended supply through the ring bund impracticable, I suggested during my inspection of the tank with the Sub-Collector on 22nd July 1927 that it would be easily possible to feed the small area of 105 acres under the dismantled sluice from the next sluice No. 3 two furlongs off by a connecting channel taken along the toe of the bund. The Panchayat Secretary offered to get the earthwork of the channel done by the ryots. I hoped that in this matter the ryots would naturally have at least an equal if not greater interest than Government, accepted their offer to get this each channel ready as work could be done quickest in this manner and agreed to effect the necessary changes in the masonry work of the sluice No 3 as soon as the channel was ready. In this, however, I was disappointed as nothing was done by them and the whole work was afterwards done by the Public Works Department. There has been no coercion in the matter as will be evident from the letter of the Tahsildar enclosed.

TAHSILDAR'S LETTER NO. 1402, SUP. OF 1927.

Retransmitted to the Subdivisional Officer, Nandyal.

2. A notice was issued to the ayacutdars on 29th July 1927, copy of which was also sent to you, telling them that if they did not attend to the excavation of channel from sluice No. 3 from the Nandyal big tank as marked out by you, they would lose their claim to remission of land revenue in case their crops failed. It is perhaps to this that the Member of the Legislative Council refers to. But it was almost countermanded in a second notice, dated 4th August 1927, in which the ayacutdars were informed that if they failed to take water through the channel prescribed, they would be liable to penal water-rate, the irrigation being irregular, still a third notice was given on 31st August 1927 that if the owners kept their lands waste, they would do so at their own risk and forfeit all title to any remission. So as the affair stands, no such coercion as referred to in the question is practised.

Appendix VIII.

[Vide answer to question No. 832 asked by Mr. D. Narayana Raju at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 22nd October 1927, page 414 supra.]

Copy of the Endorsement No. 271 *I., dated the 17th August* 1927, *of the Superintending Engineer, Bezwada Circle, Bezwada.*

[Legislative Council question No. 271—Mr. D. Narayana Raju, M.L.C.—Gonteru drain—Repairs.]

Letter from M.R.Ry. S. Krishnaswami Ayyar Avargal, B.E., Executive Engineer, Godavari Western division, dated the 16th August 1927, No. 397–S.

[*Reference.*—Irrigation Chief Engineer's Memorandum No. 1721/27-C-1, dated 11th August 1927.]

I have to report as follows on the various clauses of the question :—

(1) *Clauses (a) & (b).*—No estimates for repairs to Gonteru drain have been approved, the execution of which has been delayed. Proposals for repairs to the drain were first submitted to the Superintending Engineer in Dvl. No. 442-S., dated 14th July 1920, and after some correspondence regarding the details of the proposal an estimate for Rs. 54,000 for special repairs to the drain was submitted in Dvl. No. 804–S. of 1922, dated 23rd June 1922, as per instructions contained in Superintending Engineer's Memorandum No 705–G.W , dated 24th November 1921. The estimate was returned in Superintending Engineer's No. 855–G.W., dated 22nd November 1922, stating that the expenditure proposed seemed to be quite out of proportion to the benefit which may be derived and that the proposals can well lie over till actual observations are made of the levels of submersion of the areas affected for two or three seasons to ascertain the harm now being done to be irrigated and the amount of help which would accrue if such expenditure were incurred. Thereupon after some correspondence, an estimate for Rs. 400 for fixing gauges and making observations of submersion in Gonteru drain basin was sanctioned in Superintending Engineer's No. 1286–G.W., dated 29th February 1924, and the observations are being made since August 1924.

(2) *Clause (b).*—Gonteru drain is about 33 miles long and it is found from the level sections and estimates already prepared that the drain does not require any repairs or improvements up to 18/7. Below this point it divides into two and re-unites again at 26/2. This portion is of course very much silted up and the estimate above referred to provided mainly for repairing this portion. No improvements are necessary to the drain below 28/0. Major portion of the lands affected by submersion are below 24/0 and as the level of these lands is below plus 3·00, it is doubtful if they will get the desired relief even if the repairs are carried out. This is a matter to be decided after a detailed study of the observations made till now.

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(3) *Clause* (*c*).—As regards the threatened damage to dwelling houses as a result of the present state of the drain, no case has come to my notice nor has any been reported to me till now. As far as I know, the only village the houses in which are situated close to the drain is Vempa which is situated near the 29th mile of the drain. The drain is tidal in this reach and has a very zig-zag course below the 27th mile and Vempa is situated on a bend. The present state of affairs appears to have been in existence from a very long time and is certainly not the result of want of repairs to the Gonteru drain as the drain has got ample waterway in this portion. There does not appear to be any danger due to actual erosion although some of the low-lying portions of the village are liable to submersion during high floods in Gonteru drain and Upputeru which cannot be helped.

(4) *Clause* (*d*)—As stated above, observations of submersion are being conducted and a detailed report on the result of observations will be submitted as soon as the current year's observations are over to decide upon what repairs are really necessary and should be carried out.

Appendix IX.

[*Vide* question No. 833 asked by Mr. D. Narayana Raju at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 22nd October 1927, page 414 supra.]

655 *Q.*—Mr. D. Narayana Raju: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) what was the extent of land sought to be irrigated by the Pedalanka channel in the Kistna Eastern delta when it was formed about the year 1895;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that about 40,000 acres were actually irrigated for over 20 years under that channel;

(*c*) what was the extent irrigated under that channel in the years 1910 to 1915.

(*d*) whether it is a fact that a large extent of land is now excluded from its ayacut; if so, what is the extent so excluded and what are the reasons therefor;

(*e*) whether the Government is aware that the lands so excluded are all very low-lying lands in the Kollair region; and

(*f*) whether the Government is aware that the repairs of the channel have long been neglected.

Appendix X.

[Vide answer to question No. 857 asked by Mr. B. Venkataratnam at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 22nd October 1927, page 430 supra.]

List of taluk boards which derived an income of Rs. 25,000 or less from land cess in 1925–26.

Name of district and taluk board.

Anantapur—
1. Anantapur.
2. Dharmavaram.
3. Gooty.
4. Penukonda.

Arcot, North—
5. Polur.
6. Vellore.

Arcot, South—
7. Cuddalore.
8. Vriddhachalam.

Bellary—
9. Harpanahalle.
10. Hospet.

Coimbatore—
11. Gobichettipalaiyam.
12. Kollegal.
13. Palladam.

Cuddapah—
14. Badvel.
15. Cuddapah.
16. Jammalamadugu.
17. Proddatur.
18. Rajampet.
19. Rayachoti.

Guntur—
20. Repalle.

Kanara, South—
21. Coondapoor
22. Karkal.
23. Kasaragod.
24. Mangalore.

Kanara, South—*cont.*
25. Udipi.
26. Uppinangadi (Puttur).

Kistna—
27. Kaikalur.
28. Nandigama.

Kurnool—
29. Dhone.
30. Koilkuntla.
31. Kurnool.
32. Markapur.

Madura—
33. Madura.
34. Nilakottai.
35. Palni.

Malabar—
36. Ernad.
37. Palghat.

Nellore—
38. Atmakur.
39. Gudur.

Salem—
40. Salem.

Tanjore—
41. Mannargudi.
42. Negapatam.
43. Tiruturaipundi.

Trichinopoly—
44. Karur.
45. Musiri.
46. Perambalur.
47. Trichinopoly.

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APPENDIX XI.

[Vide answer to question No. 866 asked by Mr. K. V. R. Swami at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 22nd October 1927, page 436 supra.]

Number and name of the concern.	Purpose.	Amount of loan applied for.	Board of Industries' recommendation.	Orders of Government.
		RS.		
1. Mr. N. Abdul Wahab Sahib.	Development of the tannery	20,000	Not recommended	Rejected.
2. The Godavari Spinning and Weaving Mills, Limited, Pandalapattu.	Provision of additional machinery and discharge of pressing liabilities of the concern.	50,000	Do.	Do.
3. The Salem Dye Works Syndicate.	Development of dye works	10,000	Recommended	Under consideration.
4. The Carnatic Paper Mills, Limited.	Maintenance of machinery and establishment.	14,000		Sanctioned.
5. The Ebrahim Sait Company, Bellary.	Revival and development of their cotton pressing and ginning factory.	40,000	Not recommended	Rejected.
6. Mr. M. S. Sarma, Madras.	For the conduct of research in Zincography and etching.	Subsidy of 5,000	Do.	Do.
7. The Delta Exporting and Importing Company, Palacole.	Development of Handloom weaving and hand lace industries in the locality.	10,000	Do.	Do.
8. Dr. V. Srinivasa Rao Nayudu, Madras.	Establishment of Chemical works at Vellore ..	2 lakhs	Do.	Do.
9. T. S. Ramalinga Asari, Parli.	Development of his Tile works at Parli, South Malabar.	50,000	Do.	Do.
10. M.R.Ry. Muthiyala Seenappa Ramanna Garu, Bellary.	Match factory	20,000	Recommended	Sanctioned.

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Appendix XII.

[Vide answer to question No. 880 asked by Mr. K. V. R. Swami at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 22nd October 1927, page 443 supra.]

I

G.O. No. 975, P.H., dated 16th May 1927.

Read—the following :—

From the Surgeon-General, No. 1968-1/Es., dated 5th August 1926.

Order—Mis. No. 975, *P.H., dated* 16*th May* 1927.

In supersession of all previous orders on the recruitment of civil assistant surgeons for Government employment, the Government direct that a special board shall be constituted, with the Surgeon-General as President, for the purpose of selecting annually, with due regard to communal representation, 20 or 30 graduates as honorary House Physicians and House Surgeons in the State hospitals in the Presidency. Of the number so selected, 11 will be Resident House Physicians or House Surgeons and will be permitted to occupy rent-free such quarters as are available and as may be allotted to them, and will be in receipt of the subsistence allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem sanctioned in G.O. No. 710, P.H., dated 11th April 1927.

2. At the end of each academic year, vacancies in the Madras Provincial Medical Service will be filled from the panel of House Surgeons and House Physicians, the selection being based on the results of an examination and the quality of the work of each candidate during his employment as House Physician and House Surgeon, due regard being had to communal representation, subject to the condition that no candidate who has not obtained 60 per cent of the available marks in the examination shall be appointed to the service.

3. The Government approve the Surgeon-General's proposal that the subject 'Hygiene' shall be omitted from the list of subjects prescribed for the examination and that 'Medical Jurisprudence' shall be substituted.

4. The Surgeon-General is requested to submit proposals at an early date for the constitution of the Board referred to above, and to forward for the approval of the Government draft rules to regulate the selection of House Physicians and House Surgeons and to govern the examination for the posts of Civil Assistant Surgeon.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Public Health)

C. B. Cotterell,
Secretary to Government.

To the Surgeon-General.

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II

G.O. Mis. No. 1291, P.H., dated 27th June 1927

READ—the following :—

G.O. No. 975, P.H., dated 16th May 1927.

From the Surgeon-General, No. 1968/4-E–26, dated 2nd June 1927.

Order—Mis. No. 1291, *P.H., dated 27th June* 1927.

The Government approve the Surgeon-General's proposal that the Board to be constituted under G.O. No. 975, P.H., dated 16th May 1927, for the selection of House Physicians and Surgeons should consist of five members, and they are pleased to appoint the following officials and non-officials to be members of the Board :—

(1) Surgeon-General.

(2) Secretary to Government, Local Self-Government Department.

(3) Superintendent, General Hospital, Madras.

(4) Honorary Physician, General Hospital, Madras.

(5) Sir K. V. Reddi Nayudu.

The Surgeon-General will be President of the Board.

2. With regard to the selection of men for appointment to vacancies in the Assistant Surgeons' cadre *during the current year*, the Surgeon-General is requested to call a meeting of the Board at an early date and to make the selection of candidates on the following principles :—

(i) All candidates, who are graduates of the Madras Medical College, or who are Madrasees and possess equivalent or higher qualifications will be eligible for selection, provided they are not over 30 years of age. The candidates selected should, so far as is possible, represent the various main communities in the Presidency, but no one who is not fully qualified should be recommended for appointment merely on communal grounds.

(ii) The candidates considered by the Board to be the best qualified should be selected for the vacancies in the Assistant Surgeons' cadre to be filled during the current year. For the posts of House Physicians and House Surgeons referred to in G.O. No. 975, P.H., dated 16th May 1927, to be filled during the current year candidates standing next highest in the order of merit, who are not over 28 years of age, should be selected. Of the candidates selected for the posts of House Physicians and House Surgeons, the eleven men considered by the Board to be the most suitable will be appointed to the posts in the General Hospital for which a subsistence allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem has been sanctioned in G.O. No. 710, P.H., dated 11th April 1927. The Board should note briefly its reasons for preferring the men chosen to the others.

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3. In regard to the appointments to be made in the Assistant Surgeons' cadre in 1928–29 and subsequent years, selection will be made, by means of a competitive examination, from the panel of House Physicians and House Surgeons selected by the Board as decided in G.O. No. 975, P.H., dated 16th May 1927. Not less than half the number of vacancies will be filled by the appointment of the men standing highest in the order of merit in the examination, the remaining posts as far as is necessary, being filled with reference to communal considerations, subject to the condition that no candidate who has not obtained 60 per cent of the available marks in the examination should be appointed to the service—*vide* concluding sentence of paragraph 2 of G.O. No. 975, P.H., dated 16th May 1927.

4. The maximum age limit for candidates for the posts of House Physicians and House Surgeons to be filled in 1928–29 and subsequent years will be fixed at 28 years. The Board will, however, be at liberty to recommend exemptions from the age limit in the case of candidates possessing special academic qualifications, or experience.

5. Appointments to vacancies in the Assistant Surgeons' cadre will ordinarily be made by the Government in accordance with the principles set out in G.O. No. 975, P.H., dated 16th May 1927, as amplified by the instructions now issued, but in the case of special appointments (e.g., professorships) the Government reserve to themselves the right to fill any vacancy by selection after advertisement and without reference to communal considerations.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Public Health)

C. B. COTTERELL,
Secretary to Government.

To the Surgeon-General.

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APPENDIX XIII.

[Vide answer to question No. 890 asked by Mr. D. Narayana Raju at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 22nd October 1927, page 448 supra.]

Calendar of Land Revenue Settlements corrected up to 30th June 1927.

District. (1)	Pargana or taluk. (2)	Number of villages. (3)	Settlement now current. From (inclusive). (4)	To (inclusive). (5)	Total number of years. (6)
1. Ganjam	Chicacole	147	1909–10	1938–39	30
	Parlakimedi ..	1	1918–19		21
	Berhampur ..	230	1910–11		30
	Chatrapur	145		1939–40	
	Kudala	2	1918–19		22
	Aska	91	1913–14		30
	Goomsur	295	1913–14		
		61	1914–15		29
	Surada (Pondakal muttah).	25	1920–21	1942–43	23
	G. Udayagiri ..	56	1914–15		29
		38	1924–25	1938–39	15
2. Vizagapatam.	Palkonda	128			
	Golgonda	79	1919–20	1948–49	30
	Sarvasiddhi ..	62			
3. East Godavari.	Ramachandrapuram.	95			
	Amalapuram ..	85	1899–1900		30
	Razole	79			
	Rajahmundry ..	64			
	Peddapuram ..	93		1928–29	
		3	1915–16		14
	Cocanada	36			
	Polavaram ..	62	1899–1900		30
	Chodavaram ..	1			
	Yellavaram ..	15			
4. West Godavari.	Ellore	41			
	Tanuku	59			
	Nidadavole	22			
	Bhimavaram ..	69	1899–1900	1928–29	30
	Narasapur	74			
	Tadepalligudem ..	44			
	Kamavarapukota ..	47			
5. Kistna	Nandigama ..	120			
	Bezwada	63			
	Gudivada	84	1899–1900	1928–29	30
	Kaikalur	74			
	Bandar	49			
	Divi	31			
6. Guntur	Tenali	69			
	Repalle	63			
	Bapatla	104			
	Guntur	103			
	Sattenapalle ..	108	1904–05	1933–34	30
	Narasaraopet ..	87			
	Vinukonda ..	48			
	Palnad	81			
	Ongole	95	1906–07	1935–36	

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Calendar of Land Revenue Settlements corrected up to 30th June 1927—*cont.*

District. (1)	Pargana or taluk. (2)	Number of villages. (3)	Settlement now current. From (inclusive). (4)	To (inclusive). (5)	Total number of years. (6)
7. Nellore	Rapur	52	1906–07	1935–36	30
	Sulurpet	21			
	Gudur	45			
		1	1916–17		20
	Nellore	77	1906–07	1935–36	30
	Kovur	65			
	Atmakur	74			
	Kavali	36			
		1	1915–16		21
	Udayagiri	34	1906–07		30
	Kandukur	88			
	Kanigiri	33			
8. Kurnool	Dhone	69	1905–07	1934–36	30
	Kurnool	92			
	Nandikotkur	87			
	Nandyal	73			
	Sirvel	87			
	Pattikonda	70	1906–07	1935–36	
	Koilkuntla	84			
	Cumbum	67	1909–10	1938–39	
	Markapur	66			
9. Bellary	Hospet	106	1924–25	1953–54	30
	Hadagalli	84			
	Kudligi	108			
	Rayadrug	68			
		10	1923–24	1952–53	
	Harpanahalli	71	1924–25	1953–54	
	Bellary	145	1923–24	1952–53	
	Adōni	186			
	Alūr	95			
10. Anantapur.	Anantapur	102	1926–27	1955–56	30
	Kalyandrug	43			
		21	1924–25	1953–54	
	Dharmavaram	55	1926–27	1955–56	
	Penukonda	79			
	Hindupur	55	1897–98	1926–27	
	Madakasira	45			
	Kadiri	132	1913–14	1942–43	
	Gooty	127	1923–24	1952–53	
	Tadpatri	92			
11. Cuddapah	Proddatur	64	1907–08	1936–37	30
	Jammalamadugu	112			
	Kamalapuram	6			
		47	1908–09	1937–38	
	Cuddapah	83			
	Badvel	95	1910–11	1939–40	
	Sidhout	72			
	Pulivendla	87			
	Rayachoti	14			
		87	1911–12	1940–41	
	Rajampet	90			
12. Chingleput.	Madurantakam	242	1909–10	1938–39	30
	Chingleput	238			
	Saidapet	150			
	Sriperumbudur	181			
	Conjeeveram	277	1910–11	1939–40	30
		1	1922–23		18
	Tiruvallūr	169	1910–11		30
	Ponneri	227			

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Calendar of Land Revenue Settlements corrected up to 30th June 1927—*cont.*

District. (1)	Pargana or taluk. (2)	Number of villages. (3)	Settlement now current. From (inclusive). (4)	To (inclusive). (5)	Total number of years. (6)
13. Chittoor	Vayalpad	112	1912-13	1941-42	
	Madanapalle	93	1913-14	1942-43	
	Chittoor	142	1914-15	1943-44	30
	Chandragiri	53			
	Palmaner	68	1915-16	1944-45	20
		1	1925-26		
14. North Arcot	Tiruppattur	2	1916-17	1935-36	20
		50	1906-07		
	Vellore	8	1907-08	1936-37	
		148	1913-14	1942-43	
	Polur	17	1907-08	1936-37	
		161	1914-15	1943-44	
	Gudiyattam	184			
	Walajapet	181	1913-14	1942-43	30
	Arkonam	130			
	Cheyyar	138			
		78	1915-16	1944-45	
	Arni	1	1914-15	1943-44	
	Wandiwash	203	1915-16	1944-45	
	Tiruvannamalai	371	1919-20	1948-49	29
		6	1920-21		
15. South Arcot	Cuddalore	223	1917-18	1946-47	
	Tindivanam	248			
	Gingee	233	1918-19	1947-48	30
	Villupuram	279			
	Tirukkoyilur	334	1920-21	1949-50	
	Kallakkurichi	264			
		6	1922-23		28
	Chidambaram	334	1921-22	1950-51	30
	Vriddhachalam	294	1922-23	1951-52	
16. Salem	Uttangarai	437			
	Omalur	112	1903-04	1932-33	
	Tiruchengodu	93			
	Salem	166			
		14	1905-06	1934-35	
	Attur	123	1903-04	1932-33	
		2	1905-06	1934-35	
		1	1906-07	1935-36	30
	Rasipur	114	1903-04	1932-33	
		12	1905-06	1934-35	
	Namakkal	45	1903-04	1932-33	
		7	1905-06	1934-35	
	Shevaroys	65			
	Hosur	98			
	Krishnagiri	71	1906-07	1935-36	
	Dharmapuri	101			
17. Coimbatore	Bhavani	67	1909-10	1938-39	
	Avanashi	72			
	Coimbatore	72	1910-11	1939-40	
	Dharapuram	86			
	Gobichettipalaiyam	134			
		20	1911-12	1940-41	30
	Palladam	99	1910-11	1939-40	
		3	1912-13	1941-42	
	Erode	215	1911-12	1940-41	
	Kollegal	86			
	Pollachi	102	1912-13	1941-42	
	Udumalpet	87			

Calendar of Land Revenue Settlements corrected up to 30th June 1927—*cont.*

District	Pargana or taluk.	Number of villages.	Settlement now current. From (inclusive).	To (inclusive).	Total number of years.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
18. Trichinopoly.	Perambalur ..	102	1924-25	1953-54	30
	Udaiyarpalaiyam ..	116			
	Lalgudi	115			
	Trichinopoly ..	86	1924-25	1953-54	{30 / 29}
	Kulittalai ..	80	1925-26		
		85			
	Musiri	26	1903-04	1932-33	30
		3	1925-26	1953-54	29
	Karur	96	1910-11	1939-40	30
19. Tanjore ..	Tanjore	155			
	Papanasam ..	138			
	Kumbakonam ..	137			
	Mayavaram ..	178			
	Shiyali	80			
	Nannilam	229	1923-24	1952-53	30
	Negapatam ..	138			
	Tirutturaippundi .	132			
	Mannargudi ..	139			
	Pattukkottai ..	69			
	Arantangi . ..	54			
20. Madura ..	Kodaikanal ..	16	1925-26	1947-48	23
	Palni	68	1915-16	1944-45	
	Periyakulam ..	27	1916-17	1945-46	
		19			
	Dindigul	119	1917-18	1946-47	
	Nilakkottai ..	29			30
		53			
	Madura	121	1918-19		
	Melur	93		1947-48	
		151			
	Tirumangalam ..	1	1919-20		29
		4	1911-12	1940-41	30
21. Ramnad ..	Sattur	65	1911-12		30
	Aruppukkottai ..	8	1918-19		23
	Paramagudi ..	4	1920-21		21
		2	1916-17		25
		1	1925-26		16
	Ramnad	4	1916-17	1940-41	25
	Tiruvadanai ..	5	1916-17		25
		1	1917-18		24
		1	1921-22		20
		1	1925-26		16
	Srivilliputtur ..	55	1912-13	1941-42	20
	Sivaganga	1	1921-22		21
	Mudukalattur ..	1	1916-17	1940-41	25
		8	1917-18		24
22. Tinnevelly.	Ambasamudram ..	93			
	Tenkasi	42	1908-09	1937-38	
	Tinnevelly	103			
	Srivaikuntam ..	11	1911-12	1940-41	
		60	1909-10	1938-39	30
	Tiruchendur ..	74			
	Nanguneri ..	84	1910-11	1939-40	
	Koilpatti	58	1911-12	1940-41	
	Sankaranayinarkoyil.	54			

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Calendar of Land Revenue Settlements corrected up to 30th June 1927—*cont.*

District. (1)	Pargana or taluk. (2)	Number of villages. (3)	Settlement now current. From (inclusive). (4)	To (inclusive). (5)	Total number of years. (6)
23. The Nilgiris.	Gudalur	12	1926-27	1955-56	30
	Ootacamund ..	18	1881-82 to 1885-86	1930-31 to 1934-35	50
		1	1892-93	1931-32	40
	Coonoor	17	1881-82 to 1885-86	1930-31 to 1934-35	50
		4	1912-13	1941-42	30
		2	1917-18	1946-47	30
24. Malabar ..	Wynaad	58	1926-27	1955-56	30
	Palghat	138	1900-01	1929-30	30
	Calicut	94	1900-01	1929-30	30
		94	1901-02	1930-31	30
	Kurumbranad ..	341	1901-02	1930-31	30
	Walluvanad ..	316	1901-02	1930-31	30
	Chirakkal	272	1903-04	1932-33	30
	Kottayam	227	1903-04	1932-33	30
	Ernad	221	1903-04	1932-33	30
	Ponnani	460	1903-04	1932-33	30
	Cochin	1	1904-05	1933-34	30
	Tangasseri ..	1	1904-05	1933-34	30
	Anjengo	1	1905-06	1934-35	30
25. South Kanara.	Mangalore ..	180	1902-03	1931-32	30
	Kasaragod ..	114	1903-04	1932-33	30
	Udipi	115	1903-04	1932-33	30
	Coondapoor ..	103	1903-04	1932-33	30
	Uppinangadi ..	182	1904-05	1933-34	30
	Karkal	63	1902-03	1931-32	30
		42	1903-04	1932-33	30

APPENDIX XIV

[Vide answer to question No. 894 asked by Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 22nd October 1927, page 449 supra.]

Kurnool East.

(*a*) List of villages the main village-sites of which are half a mile from Reserve Boundary.

1. Nallagunta.
2. Velagalapaga.
3. Gurrapusala.
4. Yerragondapalem.
5. Ambavaram.
6. Venkatadripalam.
7. Gannepalle.
8. Guttubadia.
9. Kalnuthula.

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(b) List of villages the cultivated lands of which are within half a mile from the Reserve Boundary.

1. Jaggambhotla Krishnapuram.
2. Chinna Cumbum.
3. Porumamillapalle.
4. Palakavid.
5. Somidevipalle.
6. Ambavaram.
7. Thimmapuram.
8. Racherla.
9. Anumanapalle.
10. Jallivari Pullamacheruvu.
11. Chinganipalle.
12. Akavid.
13. Chollavid.
14. Turimella.
15. Yerrabalam.
16. Lingapuram.
17. Bogulu.
18. Pedakandukur.
19. Ayyavaripalle.
20. Magutur.
21. Donakonda.
22. Ardavid.
23. Papinenipalle.
24. Velagalapaya.
25. Gannepalle.
26. Bollupalle.
27. Kakerla.
28. Gottibadia.
29. Sunkesula.
30. Kolabhimunipad.
31. Kalnuthula.
32. Katkanipalle.
33. Pedda Aravid.
34. Chinna Dornala.
35. Ayyanamukkala.
36. Edavalli.
37. Eguvacherlopalli.
38. Nallagunta.
39. Pedda Bommalapuram.
40. Dornal
41. Durrpusala.
42. Kolukula.
43. Venkatadripalem.
44. Millampalle.
45. Yandrapalle.
46. Erragondapalem.
47. Gollavidipi.
48. Boyalapalle.
49. Amanigudipad.
50. Kavulakuntla.
51. Chapalamadugu.
52. Mittapalem.
53. Ganapavaram.
54. Tripuranthakam.
55. Pullacheruvu.
56. Rachakonda.

Kurnool West.

(a) List of villages the main village-sites of which are half a mile from Reserve Boundary.

1. Gani.
2. Panyam.
3 Thammarajupalli.
4. Bugganipalli.
5. Somayajulapalli.
6. Brahmanapalli.
7. Almoor.
8. Yaperlapad.
9. Velgode.

(b) List of villages the cultivated lands of which are within half a mile from the Reserve Boundary.

1. Gani.
2. Panyam.
3. Thummarajupalli.
4. Bugganipalli.
5. Somayajulapalli.
6. Brahmanapalli.
7. Almoor.
8. Yaperlapad.
9. Gadithamadugu.
10. Ulindakonda.
11. Chinna Tekur.
12. Lanjabanda.
13. Veldurti.
14. Bethamcherla.
15. Siddeswaram.
16. Sangasamudram.

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17. Kapileswaram.
18. Madugula.
19. Musalimadugu.
20. Singarajupalli.
21. Sivapuram.
22. Kottapalli.
23. Guvvalakuntla.
24. Kurukunda
25. Chinna Devalapuram.
26. Narayanapuram.
27. Galichennayyapalam.
28. Singavaram.
29. Somayazulapalli.
30. Ernipad.
31. Sangasamudram.
32. Velgode.
33. Bhanumukkula.
34. Nallakalva.
35. Vempenta.
36. Guntakandala.
37. Siddepalli.
38. Pinnapuram.
39. Indreswaram.
40. Ramapuram.
41. Atmakur.
42. Hussainapuram.
43. Guttalapalli.
44. Rahimanpuram.
45. Nagamallakunta.
46. Bukkapuram.
47. Chinna Malkapuram.
48. Valatala.
49. Yerraguntla.
50. Buggapalli.
51. Dhone.
52. Venkatapuram.
53. Thimmapuram.
54. Avuladodi.
55. Guvvalakuntla.
56. Cherla-kothuru.
57. Sree Rangapuram.
58. Lakshumpalli.
59. Chinna Malkapuram.
60. Kalapuram.
61. Kanappa kunta.
62. Dharmavaram.
63 Yerraguntla.
64. Malkapuram.
65. Madavaram.
66. Gollapalli.
67. Ramakrishnapuram.
68. Kocheruvu.
69. Gosavanipalli
70. Karnappa kunta.
71. Kodapuram.
72. Dharmavaram.
73. Dhone.
74. Bugganapalli.
75. Perikedu.
76. Gosuvanipalli.
77. Chintalpet.
78. Kocheruvu.
79. Krishnapuram.
80. Mettupalli.
81. Yenugamarry.
82. Devarabanda.
83. Pakalakunta.
84. Kotarajupuram.
85. Ungaralagundla.
86. Kotapalli.
87. Sedapaguntla.
88. Dorapalli.
89. Garladinne.
90. Munimadugu.
91. Racherla.
92. Boucherupalli.
93. Aliabad.
94. Garladinne.
95. Bouchirupalli.
96. Nereducherla.
97. Kommemary.
98. Devagudipadu.
99. Guttapalli.
100. Chandrapalli.
101. Hussainapuram.
102. Boyapalli.
103. Rangapuram.
104. Jaladurgam.
105. Racherla.
106. Nallamayakalapalli.
107. Gutlapalli
108. Kommimary.
109. Yodiky.
110. Uppalapad.
111. Boyalapalli.
112. Devagudipad.
113. Gutlapalli.
114. Boyalapalli.
115. Lakshmipalli.
116. Nalla Rallakonda.
117. Nallamayalapalli.
118. Yekkisanikuntla.
119. Nallamayalapalli.
120. Yekkasanikuntla.

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121. Narayanapuram.
122. Devagudipad.
123. Boyalapalli.
124. Gudipad.
125. Madigapalli.
126. Yokkusanikuntla.
127. Ramapuram.
128. Mamillapalli.
129. Narayanapuram.
130. Mandodi.
131. Hanumantharayanipalli.
132. Owk.
133. Obulapuram.
134. Chenampalli.
135. Owk.
136. Obulapuram.
137. Kunkuntla.
138. Lakshmipalli.
139. Racherla.
140. Munimadugu.
141. Sitaramapuram.
142. Mangampet.
143 Vengragiri.
144. Manimakulapalli.
145. Ramavaram
146. Konapuram.
147. Mettupalli.
148. Kottala.

Kurnool South.

(*a*) List of villages the main village-sites of which are half a mile from Reserve Boundary.

1. Basavapuram.

(*b*) List of villages the cultivated lands of which are within half a mile from the Reserve Boundary.

1. Konepalle.
2. Mundlapadu.
3. Gadikotha.
4. Wyyalavada.
5. Sanjiviraopet.
6. Chintalapalli.
7. Kothakota.
8. Allinagaram.
9. Krishnamachettipalli.
10. Gazulapalli.
11. Gopavaram.
12. Nandipalli
13. Thimmapuram.
14. Kadamalakalva.
15. Bukkapuram.
16. Eranipad.
17. Mahadevapuram.
18. Kotakonda.
19. Srirangapuram.
20. Ella-atula.
21. Peddakambalur.
22. Rudravaram.
23. Nagalavaram.
24. Lingamdinne.
25. Narasapuram.
26. Alamuru.
27. Mittapalli.
28. Bachepalli.
29. Butyalpad.
30. Dantalavanipenta.
31. Chintalacheruvu.
32. Peddavangali.
33. Chinnavangali.

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APPENDIX XV.

[Vide answer to question No. 895 asked by Mr. K. V. R. Swami at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 22nd October 1927, page 450 supra.]

Year. (1)	Gain on timber operations (2)	Cost of supervising the timber operations. (3)	Value of the timber produced during the year.* (4)	Value of the timber sold during the year.* (5)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1917–18	32,133	3,768	35,276	41,782
1918–19	12,445	3,403	9,593	20,917
1919–20	6,352	4,732	18,390	15,405
1920–21	6,127	5,844	29,379	17,882
1921–22	8,692	8,761	31,736	25,570
1922–23	36,069	8,261	43,470	51,794
1923–24	38,151	8,871	61,885	56,460
1924–25	51,928	7,816	1,06,668	81,996
1925–26	41,934	11,156	83,846	77,319
1926–27	29,670	10,013	68,390	67,623
Total ..	2,63,501	72,625	4,88,633	4,56,748

* Timber is not always sold in the year in which it is produced.

APPENDIX XVI.

[Vide answer to question No. 898 asked by Mr. D Narayana Raju at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 22nd October 1927, page 452 supra.]

Statement.

Name of court.	1926 (From 18th January 1926 till end of year.)		1927 (Up to 30th June 1927.)	
	Original suits.	Appeal suits.	Original suits.	Appeal suits.
District Court, West Godavari.	47	648	16	142
Sub-Court, Ellore ...	45	9	22	Nil.
Sub-Court, Narasapur.	59	206	25	106

TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
வாய்மையே வெல்லும்
TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

தமிழ்நாடு சட்டமன்றப் பேரவை
TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

வாய்மையே வெல்லும்
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